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ABSTRACT

The document describes the Family Shelter Care (FSC) Project, a program which provides emergency and short term shelter care for troubled Indian youths (7 to 18 year old abused, dependent, and neglected, in need of supervision, and delinquent children) on five Indian reservations in South Dakota. Sections address the following project components: FSC Project development (the existing problems, FSC Project philosophy, goals, and a program activities chart); program management (sponsoring organization, duties of the Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition, duties of the Office of Children, Youth and Family Services, relationship to other resources, management tools, and funding); program operations (site selection, population served, FSC parents selection, and FSC parents training); service delivery procedures (referral, initial assessment, initial case planning, FSC referral, FSC placement, FSC planning and evaluation, and implementation of the placement plan); and results and evaluation. Attachments, which make up the bulk of the document, include various forms, charts, and papers which address workshop agendas, evaluation and placement, and recordkeeping. (SBH)

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DOCUMENTATION OF
THE FAMILY SHELTER CARE PROJECT

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A. INTRODUCTION

A. INTRODUCTION

Family Shelter Care is a unique method of providing emergency and short-term shelter care for troubled Indian Youths on five Indian reservations in South Dakota. Previously, there was no alternative to jail, group homes or off-reservation placement for many pre-delinquent and delinquent adolescents. Now Indian parents trained as paraprofessional social service providers are providing care in a family-like environment on a temporary and emergency basis for many Indian youths. Family Shelter Care parents use their counseling and youth services skills to assess each child's needs, strengths and weaknesses to assist agency workers in case planning. A Family Shelter Care placement provides the time needed to make more appropriate decisions in the best interests of the youth it serves.

The Family Shelter Care Project began as a method of deinstitutionalizing status offenders awaiting disposition. It provides temporary shelter in the least restrictive environment possible. The core of the Family Shelter Care Project is its parents and their training program. Focus of the project is the emergency care and services provided. It is toward this goal that all members of the Family Shelter Care team are working.

The Family Shelter Care Project started in South Dakota in 1978 and has been field-tested for one year. The results are positive. This report documents why the Family Shelter Care Project began, how it operates, and how it serves the troubled Indian youth in South Dakota today.

The Family Shelter Care Project was funded originally under "Programs to Support Deinstitutionalization and Separation of Juveniles and Adults", an initiative through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. It is now cooperatively funded through the Department of Social Services and the Public Welfare Foundation.

B. PROGRAM ENVIRONMENT

**Why and How the Family Shelter Care
Project Developed**

- 1. A Problem Existed**
- 2. The FSC Project Philosophy Develops**
- 3. Goals**
- 4. Chart**

1. A Problem Existed - On South Dakota Indian Reservations, emergency foster care was practically non-existent, particularly for pre-delinquent and delinquent teenagers. (See Attachment No. 1, Estimated Licensed Indian Homes/ Residential Facilities). Indian youths are placed out of their homes at an earlier age and more frequently than non-Indians. (See Attachment No. 2, Children in Foster Care, Indian and non-Indian). Prior to Family Shelter Care (FSC) the following conditions existed:

- a. Few alternatives to jail existed for juveniles who could not immediately be returned to their homes.
- b. Some group homes would not accept emergency short-term placements, feeling it disrupted regular programming.
- c. Foster care homes for teenagers were rarely available and particularly not for troubled teenagers on an emergency basis. Many foster parents did not receive the adequate training and on-going support necessary to deal with problem teenagers.
- d. Problems existed in determining what agency (State, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Tribal) would have jurisdiction over placement for the youth.

Results:

- a. Youths were jailed with adults, sometimes for detention purposes, but more often because there was no other appropriate place to hold them.
- b. Youths were placed at higher levels of care than appropriate or necessary, i e., group homes, and at a higher expense.
- c. Youths were placed outside their immediate community and reservation, losing contact with immediate and extended family, schools and peers.
- d. Youths were placed off reservations (in non-Indian foster or group homes) and out of their cultural environment.

2. The Family Shelter Care Project Philosophy Develops - If an alternative emergency placement facility were available on the reservations, especially one providing paraprofessional shelter care and supervision, it would provide the needed observation time to develop an appropriate placement plan for each youth. Family Shelter Care was created to fill that need. FSC developed as a family-based approach to providing emergency shelter care services. The FSC parents, with proper counseling and diagnostic training, would work in tandem with the placement agency social workers to develop appropriate placement plans. Youths would remain on their reservations, attend school if appropriate, and, where, suitable, maintain contact with their extended family until a decision was reached.

While developing the Family Shelter Care Project, several factors were considered: cultural continuity, volunteers, salary and training.

- a. Cultural continuity is important to the philosophy of Family Shelter Care in South Dakota. Most Tribal authorities and agency social workers

do not want Indian children placed off the reservation, and want Indian children placed with an Indian family. Since the advent of the Indian Child Welfare Act attempts must be made to place an Indian youth in his own cultural environment with an Indian family, before any other type of arrangement can be made. Differences in language, spiritual and ethnic differences in placement facilities may cause additional problems for troubled youth. As a result, all FSC parents utilized on the five reservations in South Dakota are Indian people.

- b. Finding foster families for teenagers is a problem across the country. Volunteer foster care programs rarely want teenagers, and are not always available on an emergency basis. In many cases, foster care parents who have been willing to take troubled teens have not received the necessary training and on-going support. Such a volunteer program has not been effective on the Indian Reservations in South Dakota. In many cases, volunteers do not want troubled teenagers, but if they do accept one for a short period of time, they are not trained to deal with the problems involved, and get frustrated by such adolescent behaviors as running away, drug abuse, truancy, etc. Therefore:
- c. Salaries are essential to the philosophy of the FSC Project. Family Shelter Care is unique in that it provides a salary as well as basic foster care payments to its parents. Wages are low and jobs are scarce on reservations, and most Indian families need additional income. For many who might consider shelter care, receiving only the basic foster care maintenance payment per day would not allow them to break even; in fact, they would have to contribute some of their own personal money to provide adequate child care. This would necessitate both parents working outside the home. Short-term care for troubled youths does require at least one parent to be at home. FSC parents are under contract for one year to provide emergency (24-hour) and short-term care to juveniles in need of care and supervision for a salary of \$8,000 per year. Their availability is guaranteed. This contract also stabilizes the FSC parents within the FSC Project, allowing them to build on their experiences, to learn from on-going training and technical assistance as well as the mandatory orientation seminars, and to coordinate this training effectively with the social services network to serve best the youths in need of placement.
- d. Training is essential to the philosophy of the Family Shelter Care Project. FSC parents use their paraprofessional skills to deal with troubled youths, rarely have any advanced formal education in child care or social services skills. Frequently, they have no formal education at all beyond high school or its equivalent, and even that is an exception, rather than the rule. Therefore, qualifications for the position of FSC parents are based on experience and ability, not education. But a FSC training program is vital, and is mandatory in South Dakota's Project. It must not only include the latest diagnostic and counseling skills, but also must include the training necessary to structure a FSC home environment suited to implementing these skills once learned.

3. Goals: Key components in developing the FSC Project include:

a. To develop and implement the Family Shelter Care model, including:

1. Assist the Office of Children, Youth and Family Services in recruiting and selecting FSC homes on SD Indian Reservations.
2. Design and implement a training program for FSC parents, developing their paraprofessional skills.
3. Design and implement an on-going technical assistance and consultation plan as a supplement to group training for FSC families.
4. Design and implement a campaign for placement agency awareness of FSC.

b. To evaluate the effectiveness of the Family Shelter Care Project:

1. Evaluate the merit of FSC as perceived by reservation placement workers.
2. Evaluate the effectiveness of the training and technical assistance component as perceived by FSC parents.
3. Assess the cost benefits of FSC

4. FSC GANTT CHART

FSC PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

1978

1979

Apr May Jun Jly Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr

- 1) OJJDP Grant awarded to Department of Social Services for FSC Project 1
- 2) RFP let by Department of Social Services 2-----X
- 3) Sub-contract awarded to Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition 3
- 4) Project Coordinator hired 4
- 5) Project Advisory Committee formed 5-----X
- 6) Sites selected 6-----X
- 7) Policies and procedures developed 7-----X
- 8) Technical assistance from OJJDP 8-----X 8--X
- 9) Advertisement and recruitment of applicant families 9----X
- 10) Interviews and home visits conducted 10-----X
- 11) State foster care licensing standards met by potential FSC parents 11-----X
- 12) Identified designated social service worker to serve as local FSC coordinator on each reservation 12-----X
- 13) Develop needs assessments, reporting and evaluation forms 13-----X
- 14) Actual hire date 14

4. FSC GANTT CHART (Cont.)

FSC PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

1978

1979

Apr May Jun Jly Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr

15) Orientation and training of
FSC parents and designated workers

15

16) Conduct training and technical
assistance needs assessment with
FSC parents and designated workers

16----X

17) Devise training plan

17-----X

18) Develop and conduct technical
assistance plan with monthly on-site
visits scheduled

18-----X

19) Coordinate and conduct group training
sessions in cooperation with the
Department of Social Services

19-----X

20) Submission of individual case reports
and monthly evaluation reports

20-----X

21) Quarterly assessments by designated
workers in each locality

21-----X

22) Quarterly Reports to Social Services
and OJJDP

22-----X

C. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Who Runs Family Shelter Care?

- 1. Sponsoring Organization**
- 2. Duties of MPYSC**
- 3. Duties of Office of Children, Youth
and Family Services**
- 4. Relationship to Other Resources**
- 5. Management Tools**
- 6. Funding**

1. Sponsoring Organization - Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition (MPYSC) is one of approximately forty youth services networks in the United States, and it is the first multi-state coalition to emerge. It is the only coalition limiting its membership to rural youth-serving agencies and operates in the rural states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition is in a unique position to assist member community-based agencies, as well as federal and state agencies in providing services through a coordinated network. MPYSC was organized to promote and effect advocacy for and changes in services to assist rural youth and their families. Four major purposes of the coalition are:

- a. Development and organization of rural youth serving agencies within the mountain plains states.
- b. Establishment of on-going communication and information mechanisms.
- c. Providing assistance and program support to rural youth serving agencies.
- d. Development of an effective, collective base for advocacy through the coalition.

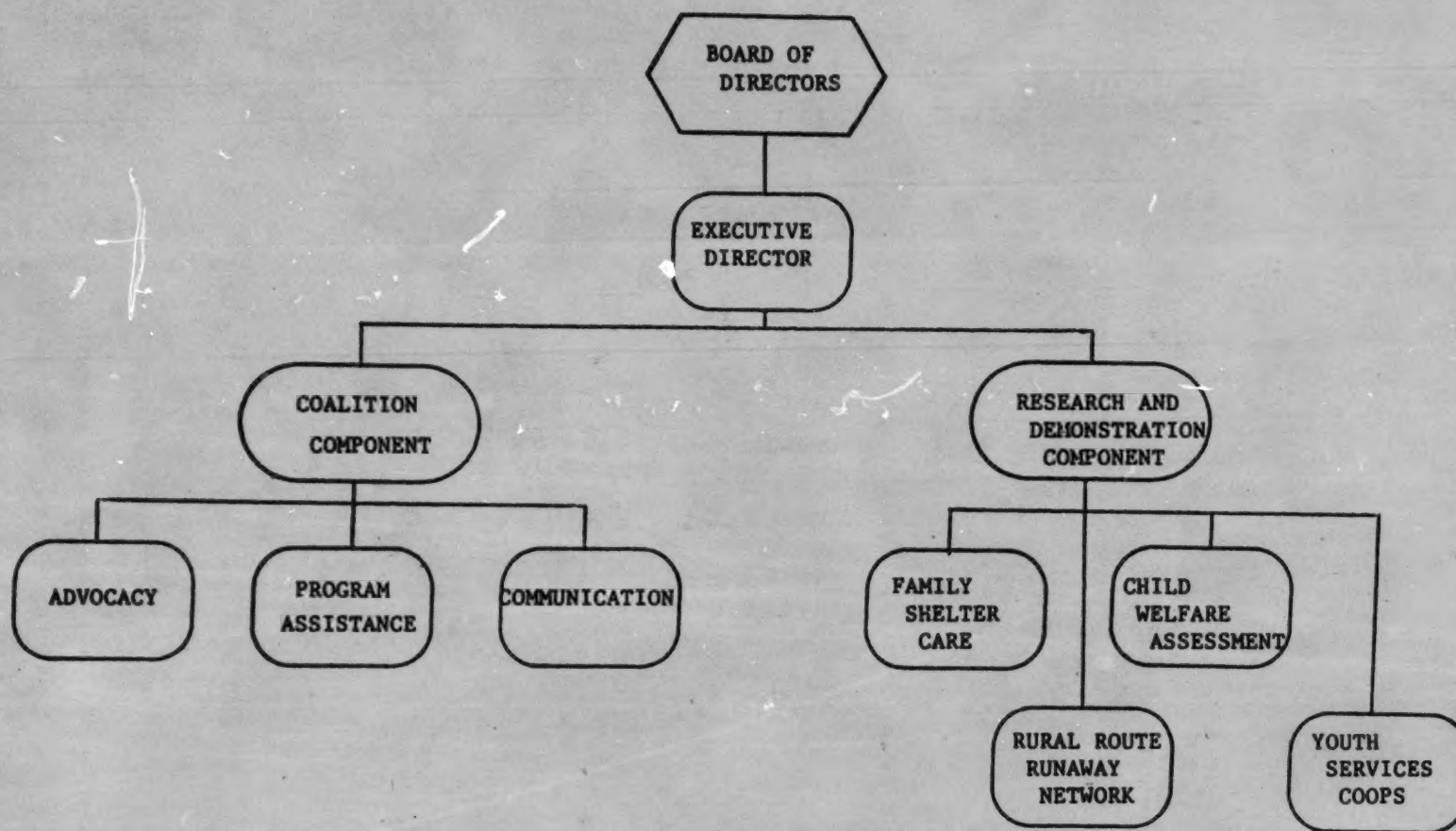
MPYSC is incorporated in South Dakota as a private, non-profit corporation and is tax exempt. The Board of Directors consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman-Treasurer, Communications Liaison and two Members-at-Large. The central point of responsibility for all operations of MPYSC is the Executive Director. The Family Shelter Care Project Coordinator is under the "Research and Demonstration Activities" division of MPYSC. (See figure 2 - MPYSC Organization Structure)

2. Duties of the Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition (FSC Project) The Family Shelter Care Project was developed and implemented by Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition in cooperation with and under contract to the Office of Children, Youth and Family Services (OCYFS) of the South Dakota Department of Social Services. MPYSC began by selecting sites on five Indian Reservations for FSC homes, and recruited and selected the FSC parents. MPYSC designed and implemented the model training program for FSC parents, concentrating on diagnostic, counseling and youth services skills. MPYSC provides on-going training, technical assistance and support to FSC families and coordinates all reporting processes for use in project evaluation. MPYSC pays salaries to FSC parents under contract.

The duties of the MPYSC Family Shelter Care Project Coordinator are:

1. Select sites for FSC homes in cooperation with OCYFS.
2. Recruit and select candidates for FSC homes.
3. Develop and document FSC policies and procedures (i.e., placement, billing) in cooperation with OCYFS.
4. Lay groundwork for actual project implementation.
5. Design and implement a training program for FSC parents.
6. Provide on-going technical assistance to FSC parents.
7. Implement media campaign to familiarize placement agencies with FSC program.
8. Evaluate and document findings on the FSC Project.

MOUNTAIN PLAINS YOUTH SERVICES COALITION
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
FIGURE 2



August 1979

3. Duties of the Office of Children, Youth & Family Services, Department of Social Services (FSC Project) - Coordination between OCYFS and MPYSC is at all levels of their organizational structures. The Office of Children, Youth and Family Services provides support through a Project Officer, Designated Social Services Workers, Social Service Caseworkers and coordinates placements with Tribal and BIA Social Services Workers. (See Figure 3 - Department of Social Services Organizational Chart)

a. The OCYFS Project Officer:

1. Coordinates state social services efforts with MPYSC Project Coordinator in recruiting and selecting the FSC parents.
2. Handles state Basic Foster Care licensing and payments for FSC parents.
3. Assigns and supervises OCYFS Designated Social Services Workers.
4. Coordinates any Department of Social Services youth oriented training programs available to FSC parents with the MPYSC Project Coordinator.
5. Assists MPYSC in evaluation of the FSC Project.

b. The Designated Social Services Worker:

1. Authorizes placement of child (determining eligibility and appropriateness of placement).
2. Coordinates number and type of placements in each FSC home.
3. Works with FSC parents on day-to-day basis, reporting management and technical assistance concerns.
4. Assists MPYSC in necessary reporting and evaluation.

c. The Social Services Caseworkers, Tribal Social Services Workers and Bureau of Indian Affairs Social Services Workers:

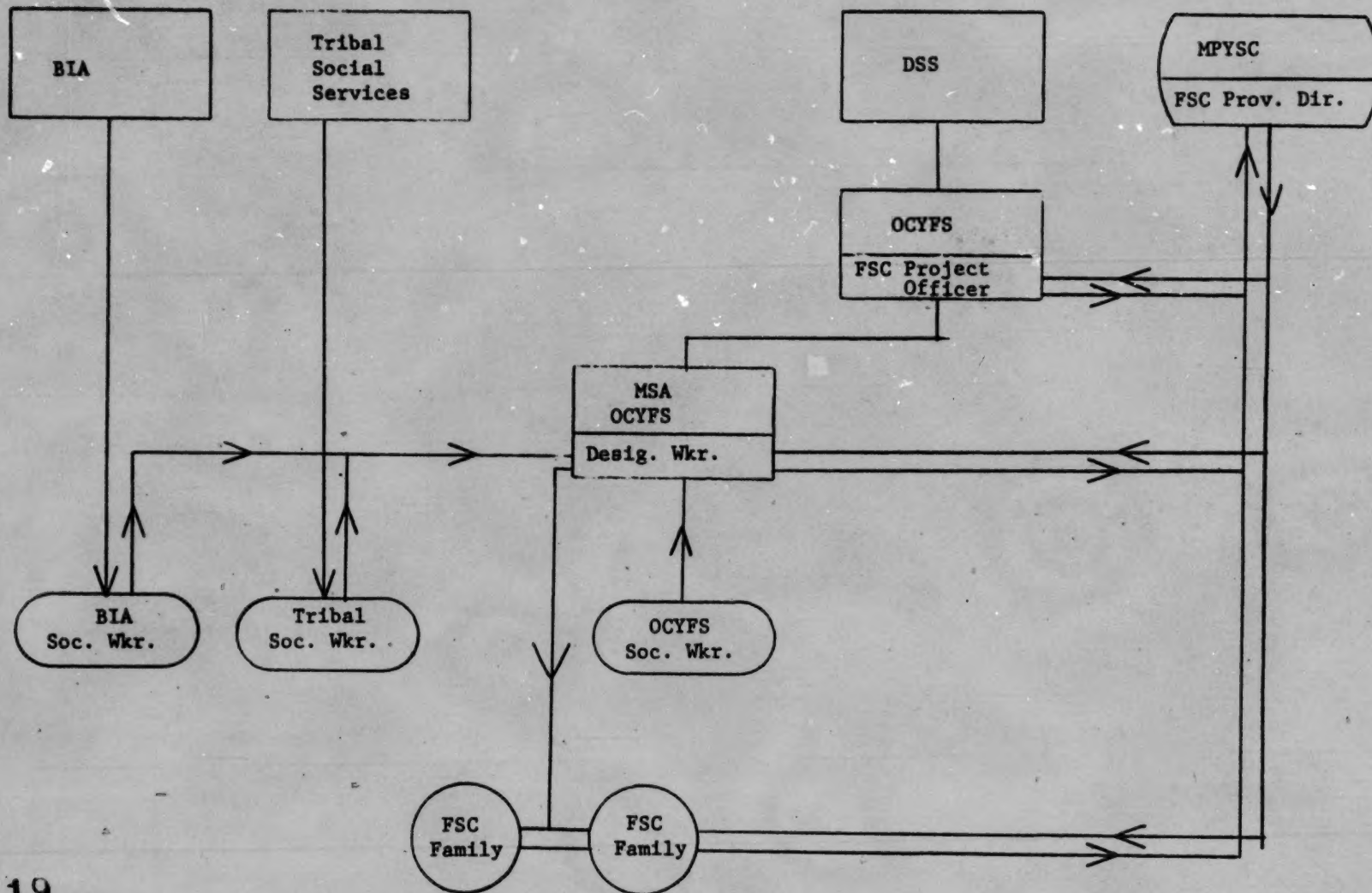
1. Coordinate child placement with Designated Social Service Worker.
2. Coordinate with FSC parents regarding child's needs and case planning.
3. Relate to courts regarding planning for child.

4. Relationship to Other Resources - To be effective, Family Shelter Care must work closely with all available resources serving the same client group, both locally on the respective reservation and at the state level:

- a. The client (in this case, a troubled adolescent Indian) is referred to FSC families by:

State Social Services Workers
Tribal Social Services Workers
Tribal Court System
Bureau of Indian Affairs Youth Services Workers

FIGURE 3., SOCIAL SERVICES ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



- b. FSC parents have a contractual relationship with Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition and receive salary, training, technical assistance and on-going support from the MPYSC Project Coordinator.
- c. FSC parents work in tandem with agency and Tribal Social Services workers after placement of the child in the home.
- d. FSC parents interact with their community to assist youths in transition.
- e. Other sources of assistance:

Crisis Center - Pine Ridge
 Juvenile Diversion Program - Rosebud
 Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs
 Public Health Services
 Group Homes

5. Management Tools

- a. The Family Shelter Care Project was developed and implemented utilizing a Management-By-Objectives format. This format shows the various project elements and the time frame for implementation. (See Attachment No. 4, Management-By-Objective Example).
- b. Fiscal Accountability:
 - 1. The FSC parents have a one year contract with Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition defining duties and payments (See Attachment No. 5, FSC Services Agreement). The salaries are paid by MPYSC after the FSC parents submit a bi-weekly Time Distribution Sheet to the MPYSC Project Coordinator. (See Attachment No. 6, Time Distribution Sheet). Salaries are paid bi-weekly. (See Attachment No. 7, Payroll Information).
 - 2. Basic Foster Care rates paid to FSC families for children placed in their homes are administered by the Department of Children, Youth and Family Services. To receive these monies, a Request for Payment form must be filled out and submitted to the OCYFS Project Office. (See Attachment No. 8, Billings Procedures for Family Shelter Care Providers and Attachment No. 9 Request for Payment - CS - 101). Other placement agencies using FSC services have a comparable process and format.
- c. Service accountability:
 The FSC Project Coordinator works closely with both the FSC parents and the OCYFS Project Officer and Designated Social Workers to see that the services provided to the placed child meet project expectations. Forms for this interaction are discussed in detail in Section D - Program Operation and Service Delivery.

6. Funding

- a. Salaries, Substitute Care and Travel Monies - Key to the maintenance and potential growth and development of the FSC Project is the financial resources to provide a salary for full-time availability of the FSC parents. It is only through such a guaranteed mechanism that stability and job security can be maintained - without that stability, the turnover of FSC parents would invariably increase. With the variability in the number of youths in placement at any one time, each FSC family's income may vary extensively from month to month.

The job security has a predominant effect on the parents' ability to travel to training, do youth advocacy work in the community, and provides extras for the youth in their homes (clothing, special foods, activities). Thus, the FSC parents' salary is essential to the Project. Another essential to the FSC Project is the provision of substitute care monies to pay a substitute care family to "fill-in" for the FSC family while they are at training, have an emergency, or need a week-end off. Without this potential, the Family Shelter Care parents are limited drastically in their community and training activities. And the pressures of their responsibilities can cause a 'burn-out' without provisions for temporary relief.

Travel is an important necessity to training FSC parents in South Dakota, as the distances between reservations are great. For example, it is a ten hour drive to Sisseton-Wahpeton (Eastern part of the state) and a nine hour drive to Pine Ridge (Southwestern part of the state) round-trip from Pierre. For families participating in training and for the FSC Coordinator providing individual consultation, monitoring, and technical assistance, mileage and a per diem rate are essential to the on-going development of the Project.

- b. Source of Funding - The Family Shelter Care Project was funded originally under "Programs to Support Deinstitutionalization and Separation of Juveniles and Adults", an initiative through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. Funding came through the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to the South Dakota Office of Children, Youth and Family Services (OCYFS) who contracted with Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition (MPYSC) to design and implement the project. This fund (in the amount of \$65,000) covered the salaries of the Family Shelter Care parents and the FSC Project Coordinator, including fringe benefits, travel, training and office equipment and supplies. (See Figure 4 - Family Shelter Care Budget).
- c. Funding for the Basic Foster Care - Payments to FSC families and salaries for the OCYFS Project Officer, Designated Social Services Workers, and Social Services Caseworkers come out of the State of South Dakota Department of Social Services annual budget.
- d. However: The original OJJDP funding through LEAA to the SD Department of Social Services for the Family Shelter Care Project was understood to be for two years (1979-1980). In January, 1979 Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition was notified that projects funded during that period would not receive second year funding as originally anticipated, because of a drastic cut in OJJDP funds. January was too late to comply with the state budgetary system to include Family Shelter Care in the FY80 budget, which had already been presented to the Governor and the Legislature. The State Office of Children, Youth and Family Services has made a commitment to incorporate the FSC Project into its FY81 budget request. Until other suitable funding resources could be found, OCYFS agreed to pay FSC parents the specialized treatment per-day rate. Requests for emergency funding went out to private foundations supporting youth services in an attempt to keep the Family Shelter Care Project alive. As of October 1, 1980, the Public Welfare Foundation, Washington, D.C., and the Department of Social Services have agreed to provide financial support to the Project to cover salaries, substitute care monies, travel and training, until FY81, when the Project will be incorporated into the Department of Social Services budget.

FIGURE 4
FAMILY SHELTER CARE BUDGET

<u>ADMINISTRATION/TRAINING/TA/EVALUATION</u>		<u>FAMILY SHELTER CARE</u>	
<u>Personnel Services</u>		<u>Personnel Services</u>	
Project Coordinator (2/3 FTE)	\$ 8,588.00	FSC Parents (\$8000/yr @ 10/12 yr	\$40,000.00
<u>Fringe</u>	\$ 1,511.71	<u>Fringe</u>	\$ 3,580.00
Retirement @ .05		Social Security @ .0605	
Social Security @ .0605		Unemployment @ .029	
Unemployment @ .029			
Health Insurance @ \$275			
<u>Travel</u>	\$ 1,500.00	<u>Travel</u> (Training-related)	\$1,420.00
<u>Equipment</u>	\$ 800.00	<u>Equipment</u>	-0-
Desk, Chair and File			
<u>Supplies & Postage</u>	\$ 350.00	<u>Supplies & Postage</u>	-0-
<u>Contractual</u>		<u>Contractual</u>	\$ 6,000.00
Telephone	\$ 500.00	Substitute Care for weekends, training, etc.	
<u>Other</u>	\$ 750.00	<u>Other</u>	-0-
Office Space and Utilities			
Printing			
SUB-TOTAL	\$14,000.00	SUB-TOTAL	\$51,000.00
<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>		<u>\$65,000.00</u>	

D. PROGRAM OPERATIONS

**How Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition
Developed the FSC Project**

- 1. Site Selection**
- 2. Population Served**
- 3. Selecting FSC Parents**
- 4. Training FSC Parents**

1. Sites for FSC - In South Dakota, five (of seven) Indian Reservations indicating the greatest need for emergency services to troubled adolescent youths were selected as demonstration sites: Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Cheyenne River, Yankton and Sisseton-Wahpeton. These sites were selected dependent on: (See Attachment No. 3, Site Selection)

- a. Availability and qualifications of potential Family Shelter Care parents.
- b. Availability and extent of other types of alternative care for juveniles in the community.
- c. Interest and support of referral sources (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Tribal Courts, State Social Services) on prospective reservations.
- d. Number of juveniles jailed by Tribal Court.
- e. Ability of reservation jails to separate juveniles from adults.

The MPYSC Project Coordinator's Office is centrally located in Pierre, South Dakota, the state capital. This facilitates coordination with the State Department of Social Services, also located in Pierre and equal access (driving time) to the widespread and distant reservations.

2. Population Served - Juveniles whose temporary custody is given to the state and whose placement has been authorized by the designated representative of the Office of Children, Youth and Family Services, Department of Social Services; and/or, juveniles under the custody of Tribal or BIA Social Services with the same authorized approval are served through the project.

Youth served by the project range in age from 7-18 and are abused, dependent and neglected, children in need of supervision (CHINS) or delinquent.

3. Selecting Family Shelter Care Parents - When Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition contracted with the Office of Children, Youth and Family Services of the State Department of Social Services, it agreed to develop and implement the FSC Project. The MPYSC Project Coordinator began by recruiting and selecting FSC parents, in cooperation with the services of OCYFS.

- a. Establishing Criteria for Eligibility - A Family Shelter Care Questionnaire was developed and sent to regional OCYFS staff to establish criteria for FSC parents. (See Attachments No. 10 and 11). This criteria became the basis for the job description for the position of FSC parent:

1. 21 or older.
2. Two-parent family
3. Willing and able to provide a satisfactory homelike environment for a minimum of three children.
4. Preferably Indian and/or familiar with Sioux Indian Culture.
5. Have experience with teenagers, or teenagers of their own.
6. Have a strong interest in working with pre-delinquent teens, and in providing discipline to youths.
7. Able to meet state licensing standards.
8. Potential for providing 24-hour emergency and short-term care to juveniles.
9. Willing to participate in regularly scheduled skills development training sessions.
10. No formal education requirement.

b. Media Campaign to Attract Applicants

1. Job announcements and application forms were developed. (See Attachments 12 and 13)
2. Public awareness (for existing foster care parents as well as the general public) was created through reservation OCYFS offices, radio public service announcements, newspaper interest stories, tribal office bulletins. "Word-of-mouth" became a very useful resource in the recruitment process because some of the reservation areas are quite remote from media.

c. Families Selected and Contracts Signed

1. Interviews and home visits were conducted with qualified applicants by a team consisting of the MPYSC Project Coordinator, the Designated OCYFS Social Worker, local DSS Office Supervisor, and Resource Development Specialist.
2. Foster Care licensing and basic training requirements were handled by the Department of Social Services.
3. Contracts were signed between the MPYSC Project Coordinator and the new FSC Parents. (See Attachment No. 5, FSC Service Agreement).

4. Training Family Shelter Care Parents - One of the initial goals of the Family Shelter Care Project was to train shelter care parents as paraprofessionals, both to help the troubled Indian adolescents sheltered in their home, and to work in tandem with agency social services workers to determine the best possible case plan for the youths. The FSC parents agreed to participate in required training sessions when they contracted with Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition. The MPYSC Project Coordinator developed series of training focusing on basic child care, including juvenile justice processes, crisis intervention, adolescent behavior, shelter care concepts and parenting/counseling. Training also focused on case management observation and diagnosis, and planning skills to enable FSC parents to assist agency social services workers in developing case plans. Because FSC training is an on-going process, each training session had built into it an "evaluation" session. This provided feedback both on the success of that seminar, and on what should be included in the next seminar.

Family Shelter Care parents also have available to them the on-going optional training aids and technical assistance and support necessary to work effectively as paraprofessional social service workers. The MPYSC Project Coordinator is responsible for this additional support and coordination.

a. FSC Training - A Brief Outline:

1. State Orientation for Foster Care Families - Required by State of South Dakota for licensing as basic foster care facilities. Programs attended by all FSC parents sponsored by the Office of Children, Youth and Family Services, prior to receipt of foster care licenses.
2. FSC Orientation - Pierre, SD, September, 1978 sponsored by MPYSC
 - a. Full day seminar covering project procedures, expectations, types of placements, strategies useful in establishing a shelter care home, anticipated problems and concerns. (See Attachment 14, Orientation Agenda).
 - b. Role Expectations and Responsibilities delineated. (See Attachment No. 15 - Role Expectations)
 - c. Bi-Weekly payroll structure explained. (See Section C Program Management, Part 4, Management Tools).

- d. Discussion of FSC Service Reports: Home Shelter Observation Report, Daily Logs, Emergency Placement Reports, Case Service Plans, Monthly Reports. (These will be discussed individually in the next section, Part 3 - Procedures for Service Delivery).
- e. "Training Needs Assessment" developed by Project Coordinator filled out by FSC parents and designated social services workers to determine training priorities for future workshops (See Attachment 16).

3. Foster Care Training - A Team Approach, Rapid City, SD, December, 1978, sponsored by the Department of Social Services in conjunction with the Foster Parenting Training Project, Eastern Michigan University. A full week seminar covering such topics as:

- a. Issues in Fostering:
 - 1. Clarifying the role of social workers.
 - 2. Clarifying the role of foster parents.
 - 3. Understanding the separation trauma of the child and the natural family.
- b. Priorities:
 - 1. Working with the natural parents.
 - 2. Handling lying, stealing, destructive behavior and the foster child's "protective" behavior.
 - 3. Discipline.
- c. Cultural Issues of Foster Parenting.
- d. Working with teams

Evaluations are available through the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

4. FSC Workshop "Family Crisis Counseling, Shelter Care and the Status Offender" Pierre, SD, January, 1979, sponsored by MPYSC. A three-day workshop with emphasis on family crisis intervention and drug counseling. Consultation provided by Arthur D. Little, Inc. Academic credit available through South Dakota State University. (See Attachment No. 17 - Agenda).

- a. Topics covered were: Use of Self, Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Family Process, Clinical Case Seminar, the FSC Project as a Family, Family Therapy Approach, Pharmacology: Youth and Drugs, Intervention Strategies and Alternatives to Drugs.
- b. Evaluation of workshop: Designed specifically for the workshop to provide immediate feedback to the trainers from workshop participants. This was valuable for planning future workshops. (See Attachment No. 18)

5. FSC "Skills Development Workshop" - Lakota O Tipi, Eagle Butte, South Dakota March, 1979. A two-day seminar focusing on the basic elements of behavior management and problem solving techniques feasible for emergency, short-term shelter care. Training provided by Intermountain Centers for Human Development, Santa Fe, New Mexico. (See Attachment 19).

- a. Topics covered: Behavioral Approach to Dealing with Youth, Home Structure for Shelter Care, Community Resources, Advocacy for Youth, Role Modeling for Problems, Active Listening Techniques, Teamwork.

- b. Evaluation: Again, immediate feedback was gathered from the participants to evaluate both the workshop and to delineate future training needs. (See Attachment No. 20).

6. Foster Teenagers - Brookings, South Dakota, April, 1979, sponsored by the Department of Social Services. A two day workshop focusing on issues and implementation of fostering teenagers. Major emphasis was on independent living skills necessary in teenage development and independence through an experimental learning environment. Evaluations are available through the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

7. Optional Training for FSC Parents - These include programs made available by other resources and brought to the attention of the FSC parents by the Project Coordinator, for example:

1. Parenting Education Workshop sponsored by the University of Nebraska
2. Local Foster Parent Association Programs
3. Other related youth services programs, i.e., positive parenting

Technical Assistance and On-Going Support - The MPYSC Project Coordinator offers technical assistance and on-going support to FSC parents on many subjects. Initially, on-site visits were made at least once a month and when otherwise necessary, although after the program procedures and processes were in place and the families became more familiar with their roles and responsibilities, less on-site travel was necessary. More technical assistance then was done by phone with intermittent visits scheduled, to monitor program activities and provide help and assistance. Some of the Project Coordinator's assistance has been to:

1. Assist families with reporting issues and structuring their home settings to provide as much stability and support as possible.
2. Help deal with local community concerns and issues impacting on the FSC family and/or youths placed in their home.
3. Work with designated and other social services workers to utilize procedures and get any problems or issues resolved.
4. Provide any individual technical assistance to each family as the need develops.

E. SERVICE DELIVERY PROCEDURES

1. Referral
2. Initial Assessment
3. Initial Case Planning
4. FSC Referral
5. FSC Placement
6. FSC Planning and Evaluation
7. Placement Plan Implementation

FIGURE 5
OUTLINE OF FSC SERVICE DELIVERY PROCEDURE

- 1. REFERRAL:** Youth is referred by Tribal Court to BIA or DSS for placement.
- 2. INITIAL ASSESSMENT:** Is emergency care warranted?
- 3. INITIAL CASE PLANNING:** Is Family Shelter Care warranted?
Are there any other emergency out-of-home options available?
Is additional information (diagnosis) needed before a long-term case plan can be developed?
- 4. FSC REFERRAL:** Caseworker contacts Designated Social Services Worker to discuss case and to determine if FSC placement is appropriate.
- 5. FSC PLACEMENT:** FSC placement is made.
- 6. FSC PLANNING/EVALUATION:** Longer term placement plan is developed with FSC input.
- 7. PLACEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTED:** Youth returned home or placed in foster care, group home, boarding school, emancipated, etc.

1. Referral: Troubled Indian youths come into the Family Shelter Care home after being adjudicated by the Tribal Court System. When a decision is made that out-of-home care is necessary, youth are referred to the State Department of Social Services, or the Tribe or BIA for placement.
2. Initial Assessment: Is emergency care warranted?
3. Initial Case Planning: The agency social services worker assigned to the case (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Tribal or Social Services) decides if Family Shelter Care is appropriate as an alternative to jail, group homes or off-reservation placement, or because more time and information are needed to diagnose an appropriate case plan for the youth. (See Attachment No. 21, Placement Procedures)
4. FSC Referral: When Family Shelter Care is considered appropriate placement of youth, the agency social services worker contacts the Designated Social Services Worker to arrange placement in the FSC home on that reservation.
5. FSC Placement: The agency social services worker picks up the troubled youth (in jail, home, school, wherever the emergency situation occurs) and takes him/her to the FSC home selected for his care. Ideally, the social services worker introduces the youth to the family and they all sit down together to go over case service plans, with everyone involved providing input. This helps everyone understand their individual responsibilities and mutual goals. Including the youth helps him understand the process and helps him/her assume responsibility for his own actions - or at least be aware of what is expected. A Placement Agreement is signed by the caseworker and the FSC parent at this time. (See Attachment No. 22, Placement Agreement)
6. FSC Planning and Evaluation: When the youth enters the home, it may be for anywhere from several hours to 45 days (extendable to 90 with the approval of the Regional Program Administrator). It is during this time in the FSC home that the FSC training program and the technical assistance and on-going support from the Project Coordinator come into play. The paraprofessional parent trained in youth services skills has the opportunity to offer care and supervision in a family environment to the troubled youth. The FSC parent can observe and diagnose the youth's needs and provide input into an appropriate permanent case planning decision. The youth and agency social services worker all are part of the input. This is done with the aid of specific monitoring forms as listed below:
 - a. Case Monitoring - Much effort has been devoted to monitoring not only the quantity but also the quality of services provided by FSC to determine its impact on the social service delivery systems on each reservation. Several forms are used to gather figures, data and information about placements made in each FSC home. It is necessary for the FSC parent to record observations and to diagnose problems to assist the placed youth. They also furnish data to the Project Coordinator to monitor the progress and success of the FSC Project.
 1. "Monthly Evaluation Report" - required by the Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition's Project Coordinator, asks parents to list the number of placements that month, their length of stay, reasons for placement, and the goals they were mutually working toward with regard to the placed youth; other activities participated in or initiated as a result of their involvement with the FSC Project; the type of training and technical

assistance received; requests for additional assistance from the Designated Social Services Worker and the FSC Project Coordinator, problems parents are experiencing and other general comments and feedback about FSC. (See Attachment No. 23, Monthly Evaluation Report).

2. "CS-101, Billing Form" - Utilized by the Department of Social Services to document foster care placements and to reimburse foster care parents for basic foster care services provided to youths in their homes. The data entered on CS-101 is stored on the Department of Social Services computer and may be compiled as a print-out upon request to the Department. (See Attachment No. 9, Form CS-101).
3. "Bi-weekly Time Sheet" - For use by MPYSC to record the number of youths in each home during that time period, and, of course, for days worked under the contract. All three of the above forms are cross-checked to verify placements. (See Attachment No. 6, Bi-Weekly Time Sheet).
4. "Emergency Placement Reports" - Required by the Department of Social Services, these are to be filled out within the first two days of placement and provide a brief amount of information as he enters the FSC home. (See Attachment No. 24, Emergency Placement Report).
5. "Home Observation Report" - This is required by the Project Coordinator with a copy of the Designated Social Services worker and is completed as the youth leaves the home. It is a checklist by FSC parents of behavioral characteristics to evaluate the actions, mannerisms and overall behavior of the youth while in placement, and allows room for descriptive comments. (See Attachment No. 25).
6. "Daily Logs" - Required by the Project Coordinator. To be used throughout the month in completing the Monthly Evaluation Report. The Daily Logs provide a record of the month's activities and are generally referred to by the parents in completing their Monthly Reports. (See Attachment No. 26, Daily Log).
- b. Case Evaluation - The trained FSC parent works in tandem with the agency social services worker to decide an appropriate case plan for the troubled youth in the FSC home. By using the required monitoring forms (see above) and their training skills, FSC parents advise the agency worker about the needs of the youth, providing input based on a careful in-home study of the youth.
7. Placement Plan Implementation - When the appropriate case plan is finalized by the agency caseworker, the youth leaves the FSC home. The placement recommended may be one of a number of alternatives depending on the case diagnosis: group home, boarding school, foster care, detention facilities, extended family care, or, in some cases, back home to the immediate family. When the youth leaves the FSC home, involvement by the FSC parent in his case officially ends. Many FSC parents maintain contact with the youth, however, and aid him in transition, or with continuing interest and support.

F. RESULTS AND EVALUATION

1. Introduction
2. Goals Met
3. Conclusion

1. Introduction - Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition set definite goals when it contracted to develop and implement the Family Shelter Care Project. Much of the first year of the Project has been devoted to laying the groundwork: developing program guidelines, recruiting and training families, working with the social services agencies to establish placement procedures, and helping the seven families structure their homes to help the troubled Indian youths. Overall, these goals have been met successfully. As stated previously, primary responsibility for this successful development of the Family Shelter Care Project lies with the Project Coordinator. During the first year of field-testing, a few areas were found needing additional attention. Those problem areas are included along with the accomplishments in the following evaluation of the original goals.

2. Goals Met:

GOAL A: To develop and implement the Family Shelter Care Project model, including service delivery procedures.

1. Assist OCYFS in recruiting and selecting FSC homes on South Dakota Indian reservations.

The MPYSC Project Coordinator, in cooperation with the Office of Children, Youth and Family Services, recruited and selected seven Indian FSC families on the five Indian Reservations showing highest need for such facilities. Advertising for and recruitment of applicant families and substitute care families were completed by July 21, 1978. Interviews, home visits and foster care licensing by the Department of Social Services lead to the selection of specific families by August 14, 1978. Actual hire date and orientation was arranged for September 11, 1978.

One problem encountered in selection was that some otherwise exceptionally qualified families could not meet the state licensing requirements for foster care because their houses were too small or their families were too large. Adequate housing is scarce on the Indian reservations; the statewide licensing procedures do not generally allow exceptions or more than six children in a basic foster care licensed home; and, alternative housing on these reservations is difficult to find. Thus, many prospective families could not qualify.

2. Design and implement a training program for FSC parents.

The training plan designed and coordinated by by MPYSC Project Coordinator consisted of three MPYSC - sponsored sessions, and two DDS-sponsored sessions: Orientation Seminar held in September 1978; Foster Care Training - A Team Approach, December, 1978; the Family Crisis Counseling Workshop, January, 1979; the Skills Development Workshop, March, 1979; and Fostering Teenagers, April, 1979. Training priorities were established through a "Needs Assessment" developed by the Project Coordinator and completed by FSC families and designated social services workers at the September Orientation. The training workshops met with approval from both FSC parents and social services workers, according to the data collected from the evaluations conducted after each workshop. (See Attachments 16-20).

One factor affecting the training program in South Dakota was the weather. The workshop held in January was originally scheduled for November, but had to be postponed. Snow made it very difficult for the families to attend optional training around the state during the winter. Training may need to be held during the summer in the future.

The location chosen for the training sessions had an effect on its success. Indian FSC parents preferred workshops and training sessions held on the reservations. Cultural continuity and observation of other Family Shelter Care parents' environments seemed to reinforce the elements and concepts espoused in training.

3. Design and implement an on-going technical assistance and consultation plan as a supplement to group training for FSC families.

The Project Coordinator reviews the Monthly Evaluation Reports to document and to help keep abreast of the activities of the project - both problems and/or accomplishments made, and attitudes and feelings, looking for recommendations or suggestions for change. Because of this constant review, it is possible to plan future training and/or assistance to meet specific problems encountered. The Project Coordinator also coordinates supplemental training opportunities offered around the state for FSC families, and conducts on-site visits or consults by phone as problems arise. FSC parents have participated in a number of optional training sessions; including parenting education, advanced foster care, legal systems, and drug abuse training.

4. Design and implement a campaign for awareness of FSC
Departmental bulletins have been used to provide information to the local social services staffs on the reservations. Designated social services workers present at FSC training sessions gather information and spread awareness of FSC to BIA and Tribal social services workers. A correspondence from the FSC Project Coordinator and OCYFS Project Director to Regional Social Services Supervisors helped familiarize them with the Project and types of placements served.

During the first year of FSC operations, though, the Department of Social Services Project Director for FSC resigned. This temporarily caused a vacuum within the state social services structure where there had originally been a strong advocate for the project. This Departmental reorganization and a high turnover among caseworkers on the reservations had, in some cases, hampered communications between the FSC Project and placement agencies and workers. Second year plans for FSC include a Handbook explaining the concept, the services and the processes involved in the Family Shelter Care Project. Hopefully, this will make it easier for new caseworkers to understand FSC and its relationship to the youth services network.

GOAL B: To evaluate the effectiveness of the Family Shelter Care Project

1. Evaluate the merits of FSC as perceived by the reservation placement workers.

At various intervals during the first year of the FSC Project, evaluation and feedback was requested from social services workers via the designated social worker and his/her supervisors. In February, 1979 an evaluation report was prepared by the MPYSC Project Coordinator and was sent to each Social Service Office utilizing FSC. Questions asked covered the following areas:

- Major problems and accomplishments
- Type of contact between FSC families and Placement Agency Workers
- Sources of support for the Project in each community
- Opinions about utilizing shelter care for short term emergency care
- Recommendations for additional types of training and skills needed by FSC families
- Ways parents have helped in developing case service plans and in carrying out goals
- Assistance from or role played by FSC parents in decisions about long term or permanent placement for youths

The feedback was very helpful and supportive of the activities and services provided by the Project. Respondents suggested the Project be expanded, and that more training be offered in specific skills development and counseling areas. The social services workers wanted more contact with the parents, but the workers themselves found it difficult, because of their large caseloads. However, they felt the FSC parents were spending a great deal of time and effort in a counseling role with each youth placed in their homes. The social services workers responded that community support is present in most cases, because there is such a high need for homes who will accept troubled and problem teenagers.

- a. When asked the major accomplishments of FSC, the social services workers responded:
 - The stability in FSC homes is a new experience for the youths
 - FSC parents were able to work successfully with teenagers with problems
 - FSC parents had understanding and patience with placements
 - The availability factor was very important
 - FSC provided a better assessment of the youth's needs
 - FSC is an emergency shelter that is not afraid to handle problems
- b. When asked about sources of support for or opposition to the Project, respondents stated:
 - No opposition - support has come from Tribal social services and also the Juvenile Delinquency Program and Tribal Court as well as other social services agencies
 - Support comes from the community, as they see FSC as an alternative to jail or emergency home placements

- Support comes from group home counselors, the police, parents making referrals to us about kids
 - No specific opposition - the parochial schools and public schools have been a direct line of support to the families
 - Local Department of Social Services and the Probation Officer highly recommend the use of FSC in our community
 - Community is very supportive of youths who are no longer held in detention for prolonged periods of time
- c. The utilization of FSC parents as a resource for serving youth on the reservations was found to be:
- Very valuable and necessary resource, especially in our isolated community
 - Excellent resource while making long-term plans
 - Trained foster parents like these are excellent with our emergency placements
 - A definite plus when a child is in need of placement and placement in jail may be the only other alternative
 - These parents are a tremendous resource - I would not hesitate to place youth in their homes
 - I feel very comfortable using them for teenagers with problems
- d. FSC parents were an asset to the social services workers in helping carry out the goals of case service plans because:
- Parents have been a good resource for gathering information and developing case service plans
 - FSC homes are a much needed alternative to incarceration while youth is waiting for group care, court hearings or to return home
 - Provides good home environment and positive family experience
 - Assists with positive adult relationships for youth placements
 - Had a good rapport with youths and helped them in making decisions.

(For more details on the merits of FSC as perceived by placement workers, see Attachment 27, FSC Evaluation Report)

2. Evaluate the effectiveness of the training and technical assistance component as perceived by FSC parents:

The MPYSC Project Coordinator developed an evaluation format to supply needed evaluation information immediately after each workshop session. This proved a valuable tool in assessing the FSC parents' reactions to and benefits from the training program. Samples of some of the training evaluations follow:

- a. The evaluation following the January "Workshop on Family Crisis Counseling, Shelter Care and the Status Offender" had 15 respondents. High marks went to the professional benefits of the program and the depth of coverage of the topics explored. Topics with the highest practical value to the participants were found to be:
- Pharmacology: Youth and Drugs
 - FSC Project as a Family
 - Intervention Strategies/Range of Drug Involvement
- (See Attachment 18)

- b. The evaluation following the March "Skills Development Workshop" revealed participants expected to gain:
- A knowledge of behavioral management
 - A better understanding of FSC and its operation
 - How to deal with problems
 - A broader view of what to do in special circumstances
 - Skills in dealing with different kinds of behavioral problems
 - College Credit
 - Knowledge of how other people deal with foster children
 - More about kids and how to stimulate them

Comments indicate participants felt this March workshop met expectations:

- Very closely, many problems were brought out
- Very good, informative and interesting
- Met and surpassed expectations

Topics pertaining to dealing with children were of highest interest; video-tapes, social work procedures and trainer spelling received lowest marks. The open discussion and group participation format was praised and participants expected to use the knowledge gained

3. Assess the cost benefits of FSC

The FSC families provided approximately 4,127 days of care for the twelve months beginning September 15, 1978 and ending September 14, 1979. (See figure 6, Family Shelter Care Costs and Units of Service). The estimated number of days provided by the FSC families during the first year ranged from 305 days (.84 youth/day) to 929 days (2.55 youths/day). The average number of days provided by an FSC family is 591 days (.162 youth/day).

The project average of 1.62 youth per FSC family per day is somewhat lower than the target established for the project of 2.0 youth per family per day.

The cost per youth per day during the first year of the project was \$20.51. Approximately \$14.76 of this cost is salary; \$5.75 is the maintenance rate for basic foster care (averaged for age differences). The cost per youth per day ranged from a low of \$14.14 per day to a high of \$34.35 per day. The average cost per family was approximately \$12,123; \$8,723 (salary and fringe) plus the basic foster care payments of \$3,400 per family.

Two options for funding for the second year of the Family Shelter Care Project has been analyzed using the occupancy figures obtained during the project's first year. Under Option A (Salary of \$4,000 plus emergency foster care of \$9.60 per day per youth) would reduce the average cost per youth per day to \$16.36.

If the project goal of two youth per day per family can be reached, costs would drop to \$15.08 per youth per day.

Under Option B (salary of \$4,000 per year plus basic foster care payment of \$5.75 per day per youth) at the achieved occupancy rate cost per day per youth would be \$12.51. If the project goal

of two youth per day per family can be reached, costs would drop to \$12.51 per day.

When Family Shelter Care costs for short-term emergency care are compared with emergency group care, the weighted mean (average cost) per youth per day in emergency group care is \$28.81. This reflects a range in rates from \$10-\$52 per youth per day, depending upon the capabilities and capacity of each of the nineteen group homes.

Thus Family Shelter Care, at either option A or B, is a feasible resource for emergency shelter care in South Dakota.

NOTE: After reviewing all considerations, option A has been selected for the second year of the grant.

FIGURE 6 FAMILY SHELTER CARE COSTS AND UNITS OF SERVICE

	Family A	Family B	Family C	Family D	Family E	Family F	Family G	Project
A. Average Number of Youth per family per day	1.04	1.67	2.55	1.03	2.31	1.90	.84	1.62
B. Days of Care per year	379	609	929	375	839	691	305	4127
C. Actual Costs								
(1)Salary per youth per day @ \$8723 per year	\$23.01	\$14.23	\$9.40	\$23.26	\$10.40	\$12.62	\$28.60	\$14.76
(2)Maintenance per youth per day @ \$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75
(3)Overall Costs per day per youth	\$28.76	\$19.98	\$15.15	\$29.01	\$16.15	\$18.37	\$34.35	\$20.51
OPTION A								
(1)Salary per youth per day @ \$4000 per year	\$10.55	\$6.57	\$4.31	\$10.66	\$4.77	\$5.79	\$13.11	\$6.76
(2)Maintenance per youth per day @ \$9.60 (Emergency Rate)	\$9.60	\$9.60	\$9.60	\$9.60	\$9.60	\$9.60	\$9.60	\$9.60
(3)Overall Costs per day per youth	\$20.15	\$16.17	\$13.91	\$20.26	\$14.37	\$15.39	\$22.71	\$16.36
OPTION B								
(1)Salary per youth per day @ \$4000 per year	\$10.55	\$6.57	\$4.31	\$10.66	\$4.77	\$5.79	\$13.11	\$6.76
(2)Maintenance per youth per day @ \$5.75 (Basic Foster Care Rate)	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75
40(3)Overall Costs per day per youth	\$16.30	\$12.32	\$10.06	\$16.41	\$10.52	\$11.54	\$18.86	\$12.51

3. Conclusion: The Family Shelter Care Project as designed and implemented by Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition has accomplished its first year goals. The project is established in seven homes on five Indian reservations in South Dakota. The FSC parents have been trained as paraprofessionals and are a real asset in the care and supervision of pre-delinquent and delinquent Indian children. With their diagnostic and counseling skills, the FSC parents are providing a means to help agency social services workers develop better long-term plans for these youth.

A lot has been done; more is yet to come. Results indicate a great deal of support for the concept. Feedback from both agency social services workers and the FSC parents has been positive. The structure of Family Shelter Care has proved effective and it will remain basically as outlined in this report.

However, now that the FSC Project is "off the ground," plans are underway to do more specific evaluation and clarification during the second year. For example, plans include compilation of a statistical summary on FSC case dispositions at six-month intervals during the second year of the project.

Emphasis will be placed on enhancing the quality of the services provided to youths placed in FSC shelters: accessing professional services for consultation and training in dealing with youth concerns and problems, better utilization of the expertise of community social service personnel and vice versa, and evaluating the youths' perspective of services provided by individual FSC homes.

Due to the fact that only piecemeal data is available regarding "pre-delinquent" and "delinquent" youth on each reservation, the Coalition's FSC Project Coordinator intends to devise a process to establish more comprehensive data base information particularly from the juvenile justice system, social services, and the schools.

More accurate information is needed regarding youth from the point of contact through final disposition. Official roles of referral for delinquency should describe what the contacts and dispositions are, and, should also note the characteristics of those young people entering the juvenile justice of social services delivery system. The difficulty lies in gathering the information; there are many diverse sources--State Social Services, Tribal Social Services, BIA Social Services, Tribal police and judges, schools, and other non-residential prevention and diversion projects. In some cases, records are not easily accessible or do not exist. But, whatever data can be collected may help to better determine youth needs and problems in specific communities and what impact Family Shelter Care services have on meeting those needs.

Since the FSC families are interested in training, not only for themselves, but also for other foster care parents in their communities, the second year of the project will emphasize more community-based training on each reservation. FSC families will participate in a minimum of two three-day direct service-related training to build upon their own skills, and may serve as lay trainers in conjunction with Social Service trainers to work with other foster parents on their respective reservations. A basic FSC training package will be developed that could be used for training shelter care parents on other reservations or in other areas in need of shelter care homes. The FSC parents will be involved in the development and writing of such a package.

In conclusion, the Family Shelter Care Project has developed into an innovative approach to delivering non-secure placement services to troubled rural youth living on five Indian reservations in South Dakota. It is anticipated that through the help of varied sources--OJJDP, the Public Welfare Foundation, State Department of Social Services and BIA and Tribal Social Services--results

of evaluation and documentation of the project will support the inclusion of Family Shelter Care in the on-going Social Services budget in South Dakota for FY81.

G. ATTACHMENTS

1. Estimated Indian Homes and Indian Families Served
2. Children in Foster Care, Indian and Non-Indian
3. Site Selection
4. Management-By-Objective Example
5. FSC Services Agreement
6. Bi-Weekly Time Distribution Sheet
7. Pay Roll Information
8. Billing Procedures for FSC Providers
9. Request for Payment - CS-101
10. Needs Assessment
11. Project Questionnaire
12. Job Announcement
13. Job Application
14. Orientation Agenda
15. Role Expectations
16. Needs Assessment - Orientation
17. Agenda - Workshop on Family Crisis Counseling
18. Evaluation of Family Crisis Workshop
19. Agenda - Workshop on Skills Development
20. Evaluation of Skills Development Workshop
21. Placement Procedures
22. Placement Agreement
23. Monthly Evaluation Report
24. Emergency Placement Report
25. Home Observation Report
26. Daily Log
27. FSC Evaluation Report

ESTIMATED LICENSED INDIAN HOMES/RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

A	Basic Foster Care	T/D Foster Care	Spec T Foster Care	Emergency Foster Care	Family Day Care	In-Home Day Care	Family Day Care by Relative	In-Home Care by Relative	Group Day Care	Adult Foster Care	TOTA
Mission	9	2	0	0	2	0	7	3	0	1	24
Pine Ridge	34	1	2	0	7	0	33	40	0	0	125
Jobbridge	14	0	0	0	16	0	11	5	0	1	47
Yankton	10	0	0	0	9	0	5	2	0	2	28
Sisseton	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	3	0	1	13
Chamberlain	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	4	0	0	13
	68	3	2	0	44	0	63	65	0	5	250

update by calling Reservations
Workers -
Mission - Patti DeLong
Jobbridge - Bob Smith
Sisseton - Patti DeLong
Chamberlain - Patti DeLong
Pine Ridge - R. J.

Query: 1) How many Indian homes for
Indian children?
2) How many non-Indian homes?

SOUTH DAKOTA
Children In Foster Care
Indian-Non Indian
Average Age & Length of Care

	08-007 Basic	08-008 T D	08-009 Spect	08-010 Group	08-011 Residential	TOTALS	% of children
INDIAN BOYS	209	9	6	17	18	259	28%
Average Age	9	7	8 1/2	13	12	9	
Average Length *	3 1/3	4 1/3	5	1 2/3	1 1/2	3 1/3	
Legally Free	52	4	0	2	1	59	
INDIAN GIRLS	199	12	5	9	8	233	26%
Average Age	9	10	4 3/4	14	13	9 1/3	
Average Length *	3 1/3	5 1/3	1 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/3	3 1/3	
Legally Free	38	4	1	1	2	46	
ALL INDIAN CHILDREN	408	21	11	26	26	492	55%
Average Age	9	8 3/4	6 3/4	13 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/3	
Average Length *	3 1/3	5	3 1/2	2 1/4	1 1/2	3 1/3	
Legally Free	90	8	1	3	3	105	
NON-INDIAN BOYS	159	12	3	11	12	197	22%
Average Age	11	11	12 1/2	14	13 1/2	11 1/2	
Average Length *	3 1/2	5 1/3	9	1 2/3	1 3/4	3 1/2	
Legally Free	45	4	1	3	1	54	
NON-INDIAN GIRLS	172	18	1	8	13	212	23%
Average Age	11	11	7	15 1/2	12 1/2	11	
Average Length *	3	4 3/4	5	3 1/2	2	3	
Legally Free	30	6	0	1	0	37	
NON-INDIAN CHILDREN	331	30	4	19	25	409	45%
Average Age	11	11	11 1/4	15	13	11 1/3	
Average Length *	3 1/3	5	8	2 1/2	2	3 1/3	
Legally Free	75	10	1	4	1	91	
ALL CHILDREN	739	51	15	45	51	901	100%
Average Age						10 1/3	
Average Length *						3 1/4	

* Average Length of time in foster care in years

Based on computer printout dated 1-29-76

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SOURCE: Foster Family Care-Recommendations for Change, S.D. Department of Social Services, Office on Children and Youth

OBJECTIVE NO. 2 (Enter here a concise statement of objective.)

Site Selection

Select sites for six Family Shelter Care Homes.

Page 1 of 1

No.	Action Steps	Completion Date	Collaborating Agencies	Measure of Completion of Action Steps	Comments
1	Analyze existing emergency foster care resource (where, how many, total beds) utilization.	Aug.15/31,'77	OCY/RDL/CS	ID of areas in need of additional shelter care resources.	
2.	Analyze incarceration of juveniles in detention centers & jails. (How many, how long.) (Jail monitor)	Aug.15/31,'77	OCY/RDL/CS	ID of areas in need of alternatives.	
3.	Match needs for detention alternatives with areas where limited resources exist.	Sept.1/9, '77	OCY/RDL/CS	Preliminary list of potential FSC sites.	
4.	Interview concerned agencies (courts, CS, RDL, existing FP's) regarding establishing a FSC home in X community.	Sept.12-23,'77	OCY/RDL/CS Coordinator	Completion of interviews	
5.	Final site selection made pending grant award.	Oct. 7, 1977	OCY/RDL/CS Coordinator		

OBJECTIVE NO. 1 (Enter here a concise statement of objective.)

Recruit/Hire Coordinator

Recruit and hire Coordinator for Family Shelter Care Project

Page 1 of 1

No.	Action Steps	Completion Date	Collaborating Agencies	Measure of Completion of Action Steps	Comments
1	Write job description/qualifications for Coordinator position	Aug. 31, 1977	OCY/RDL/CS (Project team)	Job description completed	
2.	Select agency or individual (private) to hire Coordinator	Sept.16,1977	OCY	Hiring Authority estab.	
3.	Coordinator position announced (Pending grant award)	Oct. 3, 1977	?	Receipt of public announcement	
4.	Eligible applicants selected	Oct.14, 1977	OCY/ Agy	List of eligibles	
5.	Schedule & hold interviews	Oct.17-21,'77	Project team and hiring agency	Selection of Coordinator	

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FAMILY SHELTER CARE SERVICES AGREEMENT

CONTRACT NUMBER:

This agreement is between the Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition hereinafter referred to as the "Coalition" and _____ hereinafter referred to as the "FSC Provider", presently residing at _____

(Street/P.O. Box)

(City/State)

(Zip Code) (Telephone)

1. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

This contract shall be effective as of _____ and shall expire _____. This agreement, however, may be terminated in advance of the expiration date specified upon thirty (30) days prior written notice by either party.

2. RENEWAL

This contract is subject to renewal by written agreement signed by authorized representatives of the parties and attached hereto.

3. DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES AND LOCATION WHERE SERVICES WILL BE PROVIDED

The Coalition agrees to purchase the following services from the FSC providers in behalf of the designated categories of eligible clients residing in the designated areas.

A. SERVICE: Family Shelter Care

B. SERVICE DESCRIPTION: Family Shelter Care is an emergency (24 hour) or short-term care provided to juveniles in need of care and supervision.

Through intensive training, FSC providers will assist social workers in case planning and observation of each child's needs, strengths and weaknesses.

C. ELIGIBLE PERSONS: Juveniles under the custody of the state whose placement has been authorized by the designated representative of Office of Children Youth and Family Services, Department of Social Services. A placement agreement must be signed for each child at the time of placement.

D. LOCATION:

E. DSS PROVIDER NUMBER:

4. LICENSING AND STANDARD COMPLIANCE

All licensing or other standards required by Federal, State and ordinances of each city, tribe or reservation in which the services and/or care is provided shall be complied with for the duration of this contract.

5. METHOD AND SOURCE OF FSC PROVIDER PAYMENT

The Coalition agrees to pay the FSC provider a bi-weekly salary of \$307.70 including FICA and unemployment compensation.

A maximum of up to \$500 will be made available by the Coalition to pay substitute care families at the rate of \$25.00 per day to provide substitute care to youth in FSC placement in the absence of the designated FSC provider;

FSC providers will be required to give the Coalition at least ten days notice for leave time which would require utilization of the designated substitute care families, except in the case of an emergency. Designated staff of the Office of Children, Youth and Family Services, working with the FSC provider in each area, must be informed of any and all leave time and/or emergency leave during the course of this contract.

Basic Foster Care payments will be made by the Department of Social Services at the rates established by the Department and appropriate for each child in placement.

Any and all expenses related to training required of the FSC provider will be reimbursed by the Coalition at the current state rates for travel and per diem.

6. CIVIL RIGHTS PROVISIONS

The FSC provider agrees to abide by the provisions of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42VSC 2000e) and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (PL88-352) and all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the Regulations by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare issued pursuant to these Acts or any subsequent Act or amendments which prohibits discrimination because of race, religion, color or national origin. In addition, the FSC provider agrees to abide by Executive Order No. 11246 which prohibits discrimination because of sex, and to the provisions of the South Dakota Human Rights Act.

7. ADMINISTRATIVE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Each FSC provider that participates in the program shall maintain records necessary in the proper care of each child placement as required by the Coalition and the Department of Social Services; and shall retain such records for such periods as prescribed in 45 CFR Section 74 Subpart D - Retention and Custodial Requirements for Records. Ret: P. L. 93-467, Section 2003 (a) 45 CFR 228.70 (a) and 74 Subpart D. (ATTACHED)

The Provider agrees to participate in administrative and evaluation procedures developed by the Coalition to determine the impact and effectiveness of Family Shelter Care Project and to submit reports as required by the Coalition.

8. ACCESS TO PROVIDER RECORDS

The FSC Provider agrees to comply with conditions required by 45 CFR 228.70 (a) 45cFR 74 Subpart D - Retention and Custodial Requirements for Records Subpart 74.2 Access to Records and 74.24 Restrictions of Public Access. (ATTACHED).

9. CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT

All information about child placements acquired by the FSC provider shall not be disclosed or transferred to any individual, or to any agency other than the Department of Social Services and the Coalition without the written consent of the referring agency.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE SIGN-OFF

In witness whereof, the Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition and

this _____ day of _____ 19____.

MOUNTAIN PLAINS YOUTH SERVICES COALITION:

FAMILY SHELTER CARE PARENTS:

SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE

TITLE

SIGNATURE

BI-WEEKLY TIME DISTRIBUTION SHEET

FAMILY SHELTER CARE PROJECT

PERIOD ENDING _____

CONTRACT NO. _____

FULL TIME FAMILY SHELTER CARE PARENTS

EMPLOYEE: _____ SPOUSE: _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NO: _____ SOCIAL SECURITY NO: _____

ADDRESS: _____ ADDRESS: _____

	Date																TOTAL DAYS
	Day	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F		
Days Worked (✓)																	
Youth in Residence (No)																	

I certify that this Time Distribution Sheet is true and accurate.

Employee(s): _____

SUBSTITUTE FAMILY SHELTER CARE PARENTS

EMPLOYEE: _____ SPOUSE: _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NO: _____ SOCIAL SECURITY NO: _____

ADDRESS: _____ ADDRESS: _____

	Date																TOTAL DAYS
	Day	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F		
Days Worked (✓)																	
Youth in Residence (No.)																	

I certify that this Time Distribution Sheet is true and accurate.

Employee(s): _____
 FSC Coordinator: _____

PAY ROLL INFORMATION

<u>Pay Periods</u>	<u>Time Sheets due in MYSC Office</u>	<u>Date checks are issued</u>
September 9 - 22, 1978	September 25, 1978	September 26, 1978
September 23 - October 6, 1978	October 9, 1978	October 10, 1978
October 7 - 20, 1978	October 23, 1978	October 24, 1978
October 21 - November 3, 1978	November 6, 1978	November 7, 1978
November 4 - 17, 1978	November 20, 1978	November 21, 1978
November 18 - December 1, 1978	December 4, 1978	December 5, 1978
December 2 - 15, 1978	December 18, 1978	December 19, 1978
December 16 - 29, 1978	January 1, 1979	January 2, 1979
December 30 - January 12, 1979	January 15, 1979	January 16, 1979
January 13 - 26, 1979	January 29, 1979	January 30, 1979
January 27 - February 9, 1979	February 12, 1979	February 13, 1979
February 10 - 23, 1979	February 26, 1979	February 27, 1979
February 24 - March 9, 1979	March 12, 1979	March 13, 1979
March 10 - 23, 1979	March 26, 1979	March 27, 1979
March 24 - April 6, 1979	April 9, 1979	April 10, 1979
April 7 - April 20, 1979	April 23, 1979	April 24, 1979

Note: First year contract begins September 11, 1978 and ends April 18, 1979

All time sheets must be sent to:

Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition
P. O. Box 1242
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

REVISED 4/19/79
Contract Period 02

SUBJECT: BILLING PROCEDURES FOR FAMILY SHELTER CARE PROVIDERS

AUTHORITY: 67:14 13:23

FORMS: CS-101

1. Family shelter care will be billed as specialized treatment foster care (08-009) at the rate appropriate to the age of the child.
2. When a child between the ages of 0-6 is placed in FSC as a result of an emergency situation for the purpose of protection of the child, the care for that child should be billed as emergency care (08-016).
3. One CS-101 (and attachments if necessary) should be completed for each month of care by a provider. All children at all levels of care served in that month can be included on one CS-101.

Rate schedule for Family Shelter Care Providers is as follows:

Description of Services: A. Specialized Treatment Foster Care

<u>Age of child</u>	<u>Daily Total Rate</u>	<u>Monthly Custodial Rate</u>	<u>Monthly Custodial/ Service Rate</u>	<u>Monthly Clothing</u>	<u>Monthly Incidental</u>	<u>Monthly Total</u>
0-6	\$ 8.80	\$ 103.75	\$ 244.80	\$ 15.00	\$ 13.00	\$272.80
7-11	9.62	125.82	262.22	20.00	16.00	298.22
12-14	10.62	125.82	293.22	20.00	16.00	329.22
14-18	11.39	149.99	308.09	25.00	20.00	353.09

B. Emergency Foster Care 08-016

Emergency Foster Care \$9.60 daily \$288.00 (30 days)

4. Instructions for Completion of the CS-101:

A. Provider Identification

1. Complete name.
2. Box number, street number and name, or rural route number.
3. City, state and Zip Code.
4. Provider Number.
5. Local Office Use: Agency and local office number (5 digits).
6. Billing Date - month and year.

B. State Office Use

1. B-7 - Local Office Use - number of lines used on claim.

C. Client Identification

1. Client Name - Last, first, middle initial
2. Client Identification Number - 7 or 8 digit number.
3. Dates of Service - FROM THRU -- The exact month and days the service is being claimed for.

4. Number of Units - Number of days, hours, trips, miles, etc., the client is claiming for.
5. Description of Service - foster care or emergency foster care specialized treatment.
6. Service Code - 08-009 (Specialized Treatment) or 08-016 (Emergency Foster Care).
7. Unit price - Amount authorized for this service per day, hour, mile, etc.
8. Amount - Number of units multiplied by unit cost equals this amount.
9. Total - Add each line amount to get the total for entire claim.

**** Every page is a separate claim and is given a control number.

**** Every claim must be signed.

Distribution

White - State Office Control

Yellow - State Office Control Unit (Mailed with warrant when claim is paid)

Pink - Local Office Control Unit

Gold - Provider should keep this copy

REQUEST FOR PAYMENT -- SOCIAL SERVICES

#9

PAGE ___ OF ___

A. PROVIDER IDENTIFICATION			B.		CONTROL NO.	DATE
NAME						
ADDRESS						
CITY	STATE	ZIP				
PROVIDER NO.	CONTRACT NO.	BILLING FOR SERVICES PROVIDED ____ (MO) ____ (YR)				

C. CLIENT IDENTIFICATION				D. SERVICE INFORMATION						
NO	NAME	CLIENT	CLIENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	INCLUSIVE DATES OF SERVICE		NO. OF UNITS	DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE OR COMMODITY	SERVICE CODE	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
				FROM	THRU					
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										

TOTAL

GRAND TOTAL

(FOR LOCAL OFFICE USE)

I declare and affirm under the penalties of perjury that this claim has been examined by me, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is in all things true and correct. I further agree to comply with the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and regulations issued thereunder relating to non-discrimination in Federally assisted programs.

60

Claimant Signature

Date



Department of Social Services
DIVISION OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

December 9, 1977

MEMORANDUM

TO: Regional Program Administrators, Jan West, Jack Warburton, Gary Boetel, Ray Berry, Vicky Koehler, Gary Bowar and Jim Antrim

FROM: Doug Herzog and Jim Marquart

RE: Family Shelter Care Project

As a follow-up to our discussion of the Family Shelter Care Project, we have developed a questionnaire to gather input in order to finalize a working plan. We need your thoughts on the following areas:

- I. **Salary:** In our application we suggested a salary of \$8,500 of which \$8,000 was salary for the FSC parents and \$500 was alternate parents salary.

A. Point of Information

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Occupancy</u>	<u>Per Day Conversion</u>			
		-- 2	3	4	5
8,500		11.65	7.77	5.83	4.66
8,000		10.96	7.31	5.48	4.39
7,500		10.28	6.85	5.14	4.11
7,000		9.59	6.40	4.80	3.84

B. Point of Information

<u>Salary</u>	<u>Yearly Income (foster care payments included)</u>				
	<u>Occupancy</u>	-- 2	3	4	5
8,500		12,004	13,756	15,508	17,260
8,000		11,504	13,256	15,008	16,760
7,500		11,004	12,756	14,508	16,260
7,000		10,504	12,256	14,008	16,760

What salary would be adequate to attract good couples? _____ \$8,500
_____ \$8,000 _____ \$7,500 _____ \$7,000 _____ other \$ _____

- II. Project Coordinator: In our application we indicated that we would hire a project coordinator at an annual salary of \$11,000. Our intention was to hire a coordinator for purposes of training, technical assistance, research, hiring of FSC parents, etc.

Alternative A: An alternative would be to have (1) MSA coordinators be involved in hiring and ongoing consultation, (2) Ed Nieminen (DHD training consultant) develop the initial and follow-up training sessions. Doug Herzog will be project coordinator with overall management (i.e. contracting) and research responsibilities.

Point of Information: The additional \$11,000 would allow us to add at least one additional FSC program.

Are you in favor of hiring a project coordinator for field management?
_____ Yes _____ No

If no, are you in favor of alternative A? _____ Yes _____ No

If no, what would you suggest? _____

- III. Training: Training is a key element in our FSC project. Dr. Marquart has asked Ed Nieminen to begin to develop an initial training program. We believe that FSC parents should be trained to assist the placement workers in developing the case plan. This will require training in a number of different areas. What training do you feel is necessary for FSC parents?

A. _____ B. _____
C. _____ D. _____
E. _____ F. _____

- IV. Length of Placement: In the application we stated that the average length of stay would be 45 days. In order to prevent "longer" term placements should we put an absolute ceiling on the length of placement? If you feel we should have a ceiling, how many days would you suggest? _____ days.

If you are not in favor of an absolute ceiling, what general guideline(s) would you suggest to prevent abuse? _____

- V. Age/Sex of Youth: In our application we did not specify age range. We have to remember, however, that our funding source is Special Emphasis Juvenile Justice funds. National delinquency figures are based on an age range of 10-17 years of age. Is 10-17 years of age an acceptable range?
____ Yes ____ No

If this range is unacceptable, please suggest an alternative and give supporting rationale. _____

Should FSC homes be co-educational? ____ Yes ____ No

- VI. Involvement of Other Agencies: In our opinion it will be necessary to open the FSC facilities to other agencies who need an emergency facility in order to (1) prevent juveniles from being housed (incarcerated) with adults or (2) prevent the detention of status offenders. A procedure(s) must be developed to avoid local interagency problems if demand exceeds available beds. Some possible ways to handle this issue would be (1) to open a limited number of bed(s) to other agencies, (2) to make available a limited number of bed days. What controls would you favor?

____ # of beds approach

____ # of days approach

____ Other, specify _____

- VII. FSC Contract Requirements: In order to avoid problems with the "traditional" foster care program and in order to justify the salary we must provide assurances that the services provided will be different from that provided by basic foster parents. Some of the requirements which have been discussed are:

- (1) Mandatory training (initial and ongoing)
- (2) Written reporting
- (3) Availability
- (4) Formalized program for parental involvement
- (5) Participation in planning conferences

What other requirements can you suggest?

(6) _____

(7) _____

(8) _____

(9) _____

(10) _____

What are your feelings about one spouse working? Can we require both parents to be available full time on a yearly income of from \$12,256 to \$13,756? _____

VIII. Assessment of Need: We are attempting to gather material here on the emergency placements made within each reservation area. Our data will not tell us if these clients would have been incarcerated. Any information that you can provide on juveniles detained with adults or information on status offenders detained in jail in your reservation area would be helpful. Please attach any information you have available.

In some areas dependent and neglected children are detained. If this is happening in your area how many would you estimate are detained in a year? _____ children.

What emergency care is available in your area (i.e. group homes, foster homes, etc.)? _____

In your area how many homes would be needed to adequately do the job? _____ homes.

IX. Hiring Considerations: What requirements should we have when we get into recruiting and hiring?

A. Race (Indian families only?) _____

B. Age (must be at least 21 years of age?) _____

C. Education (high school or G.E.D.?) _____

D. Experience? _____

If you are interested in seeing this resource established in your area, please complete this questionnaire and return it to Doug Herzog as soon as possible and no later than December 23, 1977.

In the best interests of children and youth. . .

DH/ake

**FAMILY SHELTER CARE
PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE**

	Lake Andes (G. Bostel)	Mission	Eagle Butte (Y. Kechler)	Hobridge (R. Barry)	Lower Brule (G. Bostel)	Pine Ridge (J. Warburton)
I. Salary	\$8,000	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,000	\$8,500	\$8,500
II. Project Coordinator Alternative A	yes no	no yes	yes no	no yes	yes no	yes
III. Training	Human Behavior, Community services, legal know- ledge (juvenile code), read "Separation", learn F.C. Process	Adolescent development, crisis intervention, tribal language & culture adolescent behavior prob- lems.	How to discipline-set limits, learning theory /behavior mod., com- munication with teens Indian culture, hand- ling relative to fami- lies, help teens f.d. problems/goals.	Family budgeting, using community resources, discipline of unrelated children, legal knowledge	Human growth & behavior drugs & alcohol Adolescence	Crisis intervention, behavior patterns & prob- lems of youth. Purpose of family casework.
IV. Length of Placement	90 days, exceptions to 45	60 days	45 days, 75 with coordinator's o.k.	60 days/year absolute ceiling	60 days	45 days, extension with coordinators o.k.
V. Age/sex of Youth A. 10-17 B. Alternative C. Co-educational	10-17 Younger w/exceptions Yes	No 8-17 No	10-17 Younger w/exceptions Yes	No 7-17 Yes	10-17 BIA would have more use Not Coed	no 8-17 yes
VI. Involvement of Other Agencies A. # of Beds B. # of Days C. Other	30	# of beds ? BIA should have 1/2 beds	# of beds ?	# of days ? Both present problems	Placements approved by coordinator	Proportionate & flex- ible
VII. Contract Requirements A. Allow one spouse to work B. Other Requirements	No	Yes	Yes/available evening Part Indian, interested in involving kids	Depends	No	One parent available Training mandatory Written reports. Place- ment agency report with in 3 days. Extension of 45 days limit to be re- quested before 35 day of plct. use of FSC by other agencies
VIII. Assessment of Need A. # of DAN detained B. Available emergency care C. # of FSC homes needed	10-20 Party Group home one	50 No emergency care avail. 2 (male/female)	SYDA to age 12 one	SYDA begin w/one	Very few DAN Older delinq. hard to place two	2 FSC
IX. Hiring Considerations A. Race (Indian fami- lies only?) B. Age (must be 21?) C. Education (H.S./ GED?) D. Experience	Preferably Preferable 21 Preferably HS/GED Raised own family	One Indian parent 21 years of age Naive w/experience Boarding A/or parenting experience	One Indian parent 21 years of age HS/GED not necessary Working w/teens or as parent	Indian families only 30 years of age No education requirements Non-permissive parenting	Indian only 21 years of age HS/GED not necessary Foster parent experience	Preferably At least 21 Formal education

FAMILY SHELTER CARE PROJECT

#12

Job Announcement

POSITIONS: Family Shelter Care Parents

REQUIREMENTS: Two parent family, one parent available at all times. Must be 21 or older; no specific educational background required; be able to provide a satisfactory homelike environment for 3-6 young people; experience as parents and/or experience working with youth; must be familiar with Native American cultural values and customs; and, must meet basic foster care licensing standards and participate in all related training.

SALARY: \$667 monthly + social security and unemployment compensation + \$500 available to pay relief parents. \$25 @ day + basic foster care rate for each child placed in the home + all per diem and travel expenses for all related training.

LOCATION: Yankton Sioux Reservation

RESPONSIBILITIES: Two parent family to provide emergency (24-hour) and short-term care to juveniles in need of care and supervision. Willing to participate in training on an ongoing basis and work cooperatively with the Department of Social Services staff, the Family Shelter Care Project coordinator and all placement agencies. A strong interest in working with pre-delinquent teenagers as well as communicating with and providing discipline to youth are necessary qualities for FSC parents. FSC parents will work with social service workers in case planning and observation of each child's needs, strengths, and weaknesses. One parent must be available at all times, although relief pay is available for payment of relief parents at the rate of \$25 @ day, not to exceed a total of \$500 for the contract period. FSC parents receive \$667 monthly plus social security and unemployment compensation as well as the basic foster care payments for each child placement.

CONTACT: Pam Bollinger, Family Shelter Care Project Coordinator, Mountain-Plains Youth Services Coalition, Box 1242, Pierre, SD 57501 Phone 224-5337
(or)

Gary Boetel, Department of Social Services,
Box 156, Lake Andes, SD 57325 Phone 487-7607

CLOSING DATE: July 21, 1978

YOUTH
SERVICES
COALITION

FAMILY SHELTER CARE PROJECT: PARENTS' APPLICATION
(Please print in ink or type)

APPLICANT: _____

SPOUSE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

ADDRESS: _____

(P.O. Box, Street, or RFD No.)

(P.O. Box, Street, or RFD No.)

(City/State) (Zip Code) (Phone)

(City/State) (Zip Code) (Phone)

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____

EDUCATION: K 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
(circle one)

EDUCATION: K 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
(circle one)

WORK EXPERIENCE: Begin with most recent experience
(Include any work with children and youth).

WORK EXPERIENCE: Begin with most recent experience
(Include any work with children and youth).

* OPTIONAL EEO INFORMATION: Age: _____

* OPTIONAL EEO INFORMATION: Age: _____

Ethnic Status: ☐ Native American ☐ Black
☐ Caucasian ☐ Chicano
☐ Puerto Rican ☐ Oriental
☐ Other: _____

Ethnic Status: ☐ Native American ☐ Black
☐ Caucasian ☐ Chicano
☐ Puerto Rican ☐ Oriental
☐ Other: _____

1. How many children or dependents are presently living with you at home? _____ What are their ages? _____
2. Are you presently licensed for Family Foster Care? _____ If so, for what type of care? And, for how many youth? _____
For what ages? _____
3. Name three references that may be contacted about your potential as Family Shelter Care Parents:
- | | | |
|----|----------|--------|
| 1. | Address: | Phone: |
| 2. | Address: | Phone: |
| 3. | Address: | Phone: |
4. We certify that the above information is accurate and complete and authorize the Mountain-Plains Youth Services Coalition to contact our references relating to matters associated with their consideration of our application as Family Shelter Care Parents:

69

Applicant

Spouse

Date

70

FINAL AGENDA**FAMILY SHELTER CARE PROJECT ORIENTATION**

Conference Room 3, Kneip Bldg.

Pierre, South Dakota

September 11, 1978

10:00 A. M.

Welcome & Introductions**Explanation of Family Shelter Care grant roles and responsibilities:**

(A) Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition

(B) Department of Social Services

Group Sharing/Interaction

Discussion of what children are in placement and why

Expectations of providers and placement workers

(A) Department of Social Services

(B) Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition

Placement and Billing Procedures**LUNCH**

Youth problems and what to do

Needs assessment

Area groupings on local issues

Large group sharing on project, procedures, anticipated problems

Closure

**FAMILY SHELTER CARE ROLE EXPECTATIONS
AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

FAMILY SHELTER CARE PARENTS	OCYFS	MPYSC
24 hour availability - provide basic needs (food, shelter, etc.) for placed children Provide on-going input to caseworker regarding child's behavior, needs, etc. Attempt to develop relationship with child, while helping him/her to control his/her behavior Cooperate with OCYFS workers in case planning Accept only children authorized by OCYFS designated worker and supervisor Completes 101 billing form for payment Attends training Submits time sheets to MPYSC Complete observations sheet for emergency placement Serve as witness at hearing Complete MPYSC monthly evaluations Keep weekly log	Authorizes placement of child (determining eligibility and appropriate placement) Getr placement agreement signed Develops case plan with child and parents Contacts child and foster parents regularly Consults with caseworker regarding child's progress and future plans, and regarding any behavior problems, etc. Works with child's family Relates to court regarding planning for child Prepares necessary forms etc. (See Procedures) Assists MPYSC in evaluation and training	Hires parents; handles contracts; time sheets; pay salary; substitute care, etc. Develops training/technical assistance Evaluates program Consults regularly (on site) Coordinates with OCYFS on all major program concerns Devises reports and record keeping methods to be used by families Develops quarterly project reports Accumulates and reviews program activities

TRAINING PRIORITIES

#16

Using a weighted scale to determine priorities for the general categories of interpersonal relationship training areas listed above and gathered by having each participant choose their top three priorities, the following prioritized list developed:

	(PARENTS)	(WORKERS)
Problem-Solving Approaches	1	6
Information Sessions (Drugs, Alcohol, the Law, etc.)	2	1
Approaches to Discipline	3	3
Counseling Techniques	4	8
Developmental Needs of Youth: Physical, Social, Emotional	5	8
Adolescent Intervention Strategies	6	2
Communication Skills	6	4
Parenting/Partnering	7	-
Role Modeling	7	-
Observation/Evaluation Skills/Case Planning	-	5
Conflict Management/Resolution	-	6
Crisis Intervention	-	7
Enhancing Self-concept/Self-esteem	-	9

Specific Foster Care Issues:

	(Parents)	(Workers)
Training in dealing with the battered and abused child.	1	4
Fostering the teenager.	2	2
Training dealing with the handling of destructive behavior.	3	1
Training dealing with handling lying and dishonesty.	4	3
Legal Aspects of Fostering.	5	5
Guiding the sexual development of your foster child.	6	6

FAMILY SHELTER CARE WORKSHOP

January 22, 23 & 24, 1979

#17

Workshop on Family Crisis Counseling,
Shelter Care, and the Status Offender

The Kings Inn, Pierre, South Dakota

Monday, January 22nd

(Workshop Leaders: Roger Baron and Robert Rubin)

FINAL AGENDA

Morning Session

8:30 - 9:00 a.m.

Registration (Coffee & Rolls)

9:00 - 9:15 a.m.

Welcome & Introduction

9:15 - 10:30 a.m.

Use of Self

The most powerful tool available to the family counselor or shelter care parent is that of his own self. The most vivid background for learning the concepts of family therapy is one's own family experience. These concepts will be developed through group discussion.

10:30 - 11:00 a.m.

The Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

Juvenile diversion through family counseling: The Sacramento Juvenile Diversion Project; its history, organization, and results. Other models of dealing effectively with the status offender will be discussed.

11:00 - 12:00 noon

Family Process

Seeing the entire family is one of the most economic and efficient ways of dealing with a person in crisis. The counselor has the unique opportunity to learn about the context and environment of the individual in crisis. The family has the chance to use its collective sources of energy to deal with the stress. This sixty minutes deals with the three basic concepts of family therapy through discussion and film.

-- The Family as a System

-- Family Homeostasis

-- The Difference Between Content and Process

12:00 - 1:30 p.m.

Lunch

Afternoon Session

1:30 - 2:30 p.m.

FILM: "A Family Crisis Session"

A full initial interview with a 15-year-old girl and her parents.

2:30 - 3:00 p.m.

Questions and comments

3:00 - 4:30 p.m.

Clinical Case Seminar

The conference participants will be asked to present problem cases that they have worked with and discuss just what difficulties they had with the child or family.

Various conference participants, including the case presenter, will be given the opportunity to role play the counselor, shelter care parent, child, or family, with the workshop leaders providing feedback on how the session is going and suggestions on how to handle impasses.

Tuesday, January 23rd

(Workshop leaders: Roger Baron and Robert Rubin)

Morning Session

9:00 - 12:00 noon

The Family Shelter Care Project as a Family

Any group, project, or agency can be understood in family system terms. As with any family, problems of communication develop which can hinder effective working relationships. Since the success of the Shelter Care Project relies heavily on a coordinated approach between shelter care parents, Department of Social Services staff, the FSC Project Coordinator, and others, these relationships will be explored with conference participants.

12:00 - 1:30 p.m.

Lunch

Afternoon Session

1:30 - 4:00 p.m.

How to Maximize the Use of a Family Therapy Approach as a Method of Deinstitutionalizing the Status Offender

Practical problems implementing a family therapy approach in your jurisdiction will be explored along with the many problems involved in deinstitutionalizing the status offender. The workshop leaders will work together with conference participants to develop an effective program and facilitate their working together as a team.

Wednesday, January 24th
(Workshop Leader: Pete Torino)

Morning Session

9:00 - 12:00 Noon

Pharmacology: "Youth and Drugs"

Exposure to current drug scene in South Dakota with special emphasis on concerns relative to Native American youth.

Intervention Strategies/Range of Drug Involvement

Means to appropriately intervene in crisis situations and awareness of the ranges from experimentation - use - abuse to addiction.

12:00 - 1:00

Lunch

Afternoon Session

1:00 - 3:00 p.m.

Alternatives to Drugs

Focus on alternatives theory and Cohen's levels of experience - Discussion on attitudes toward drug use/abuse.

Assessment Interviewing

Brief assessment interviewing model used to assist workers and parents about use of drugs and how they impact on FAMILY - SOCIAL LIFE - LEGAL INVOLVEMENT and SCHOOL/WORK.

3:00 - 3:30 p.m.

CLOSURE & EVALUATION

Pierre, South Dakota

15 Respondents**FAMILY SHELTER CARE WORKSHOP**

Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition

January 22-24, 1979

This voluntary questionnaire is provided for your comment and insights on the three day workshop. Your feedback will be helpful to the Youth Services Coalition for planning future workshops, and to Arthur D. Little, Inc. for identifying strengths and weaknesses of the training.

Please indicate your position: (please circle)

Family Shelter Care Parent (8)
Designated DSS Worker (2)
Regional Program Administrator
DSS Supervisor
DSS State Office Staff
Other (3) (2) unknown

- Workshop Content -- The following questions relate to the material covered. Please circle your selected response, and feel free to comment.

How much will you benefit professionally from this training?

Can readily be applied
in my work

Will probably not use
this information

1 (6)

2 (8)

3 (0)

4 (1)

5 (0)

How comprehensive was the material covered?

Covered a broad
spectrum of topics

Covered a very limited
variety of topics

1 (4)

2 (5)

3 (6)

4 (0)

5 (0)

Were the topics discussed in depth?

Topics presented were
explored in depth

Topics presented were
not adequately explored

1 (5)

2 (8)

3 (2)

4 (0)

5 (0)

Arthur D Little Inc

Was ample time allowed for participant questions?

Plenty of time for
questions and answers

1 (5)

2 (7)

3 (2)

Inadequate time allowed
for questions and answers

4 (1)

5 (0)

Comments: _____

• Overall Evaluation:

Entire Training: _____

Strengths: _____

Weaknesses: _____

please rate of each of the agenda topics by practical value to you on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being the most value to you:

	1	2	3	4	5	
Use of Self	6	2	1	2	0	<u>1.91</u>
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	3	5	2	1	0	<u>2.09</u>
Family Process	5	4	2	1	0	<u>1.92</u>
Film: "A Family Crisis Session"	4	4	1	3	1	<u>2.46</u>
Clinical Case Seminar	3	5	2	0	0	<u>1.90</u>
Role Play	5	4	2	1	1	<u>2.15</u>
Family Shelter Care Project as a Family	6	2	3	0	0	<u>1.73</u>
Use of Family Therapy to Deinstitutionalize Status Offenders	7	2	1	1	1	
Pharmacology: Youth and Drugs	7	2	1	1	1	<u>2.2</u>
Intervention Strategies/Range of Drug Involvement	9	1	0	2	0	<u>1.25</u>
Assessment Interviewing	7	2	2	1	0	<u>1.75</u>
	5	3	2	1	0	<u>1.91</u>

What additional topics would you have liked to discuss?

- Trainers and Presentation -- Please rate the trainers based on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest rating, regarding:

	<u>Roger Baron</u>					<u>Peter Torino</u>						
	<u>1</u>	2	3	4	5	<u>1</u>	2	3	4	5		
Ability to present issues; transmit concepts	<u>1.53</u>	8	6	1	0	0	<u>1.13</u>	13	2	0	0	0
Ability to stimulate thinking	<u>1.67</u>	6	8	1	0	0	<u>1.20</u>	12	3	0	0	0
Knowledge of subject area	<u>1.27</u>	11	4	0	0	0	<u>1.07</u>	14	1	0	0	0
Ability to transmit factual information	<u>1.53</u>	8	6	1	0	0	<u>1.27</u>	11	4	0	0	0
Level of organization and preparedness	<u>1.67</u>	8	5	1	1	0	<u>1.20</u>	12	3	0	0	0
Ability to facilitate group activity	<u>1.73</u>	7	6	1	1	0	<u>1.13</u>	13	2	0	0	0

FAMILY SHELTER CARE
SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TRAINING
LAKOTA O TIPI GROUP HOME
EAGLE BUTTE, SOUTH DAKOTA
March 13 and 14, 1979

Tuesday, March 13th

Workshop begins at 9:00 AM
Coffee and rolls will be served

Lunch will be at Lakota O Tipi

Evening Meal planned at Lakota
O Tipi - And Social Interaction

Wednesday, March 14th

Workshop begins at 9:00 AM
Coffee and rolls will be served

Lunch will be at Lakota O Tipi

OPTIONAL: - Day 3

Home Consultation following the
two days in Eagle Butte -

or

Individual consultation in Eagle Butte
on the morning of Thursday, March 15th.

Day 1 - Activities

Registration/Welcome

Introductions of trainers and
Lakota O Tipi staff

Behavioral approach to dealing
with youth. Experiences with
youth. Assessing youth be-
havior problems. Developing
homes that promote positive
youth behaviors in their social
skills - family setting -
academics - management skills
necessary in a shelter home/
organizing a stable environment
FSC parents - house parents?
Reward systems that lead to
productivity - Community Re-
sources - Social and Recreational
Alternatives -
Learning How to Become Advocates
for Youth

Day 2 - Activities

Practicum/Experimental learning
Video-taped experiences and role
modeling - Role playing and
group process activities in
dealing with group problems/
issues: in dealing with runaways,
discipline, etc. Demonstrations
and practice at active listening
and giving feedback, etc. Lakota
O Tipi Youth Involvement in Work-
shop. Teamwork - it takes at
least two (both parents) to
deal with the problems youth
placements face - How to work
together to get positive results.



Intermountain Centers for Human Development

P.O. Box 6072
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Phone (505) 988-9846

TRAINING FORMAT

The training format consists of a two day workshop followed by three days of home consultation.

Workshop: Managing the Home Environment

The home environment offers security, personal support, and opportunities for growth and learning. As managers of the home environment, parents need to know how to maintain a positive atmosphere which can only be learned there. The behaviors include: skills of personal care and hygiene; skills of everyday living, self-support and household management; skills of group living, personal relations, school and community relations; skills of recreation and leisure time.

In the workshop, parents learn to identify these behaviors and to manage the home environment in ways which promote their development. Workshop topics include: organizing daily routines, tutoring, household maintenance, recreation, school relations, community involvement, and behavior management. Techniques of behavior management emphasize the development of a positive atmosphere and procedures for teaching such as modeling and demonstration, giving directions and instructions, active listening, and principles of reinforcement.

Home Consultation

A consultant visits each home to help parents apply the material covered by the workshop to the specific individuals and situation in the home. Visits are arranged so that a consultant works in each home one full day and consults with the foster parents regarding problems specific to their household. Procedures will be developed through which foster parents can seek ideas and support from each other, as well as outside consultants.

FAMILY SHELTER CARE
 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP
 LAKOTA O TIPI
 EAGLE BUTTE, SOUTH DAKOTA
 March 13, 14, 15, 1979

SUMMARY OF DATA
 COLLECTED FROM PARTICIPANTS
 EVALUATIONS

1. What did you expect to gain from this workshop?

- . knowledge of behavior management
- . to obtain more knowledge of how to deal with problems
- . better understanding of the Family Shelter Care Program and its operation
- . a broader view of what to do in special circumstances
- . skills in dealing with different kinds of behavior
- . college credit
- . knowledge of how other people deal with foster children
- . more about kids and how to stimulate them

2. How closely did this workshop meet your expectations?

- . very close, many problems were brought out
- . very good, informative and interesting
- . met and surpassed expectations

3. Which face best describes your feelings about this workshop?



0/11



0/11



0/11



5/11



5/11

4. Which were the topics or areas you found most helpful to you?

- . basic leading processes - motivation
- . point system could be very useful
- . discussion of other's problems and ways to solve them
- . how to use rewards as enforcing behavior.
- . to use a positive approach
- . discipline
- . recreation
- . program construction (point-system)
- . trouble shooting
- . concepts
- . motivation
- . modeling and observational learning
- . specifying, behavioral goals and establishing behavior management
- . school problems

5. Which were the topics or areas that you found least valuable?

- a. Video-tapes
- b. Examples of S.W. Procedures
- c. Spelling

Workshop Content: The following questions relate to the material covered. Please circle your selected response, ranging from 1 to 5 (1-highest rating, 5-lowest rating) and feel free to comment.

How much will you benefit professionally from this training?

Can readily be applied in my work

Will probably not use these skills

1	2	3	4	5
5/11	4/11	1/11	0/11	5/11

How comprehensive was the material covered?

Covered a broad spectrum of topics

Covered a very limited variety of topics

1	2	3	4	5
5/11	4/11	2/11	0/11	0/11

Were the topics discussed in depth?

Topics were explored in depth

Topics were not adequately explored

1	2	3	4	5
3/11	3/11	3/11		

Was ample time allowed for participant involvement in the workshop?

Pleneth of time for questions and answers

Inadquate time allowed for questions and answers

6/11

1/11

Trainers: Please rate the trainers based on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest rating, regarding:

	<u>David Giles</u>	<u>Bud Wetzel</u>	<u>Mike Cummings and other Lakota O Tipi staff</u>
Ability to present issues; share concepts and model skills	* <u>7-1, 3-2</u>	<u>7-1, 3-2</u>	<u>6-1, 2-2, 2-3</u>
Ability to stimulate thinking	<u>5-1, 4-2, 1-3</u>	<u>5-1, 4-2, 1-3</u>	<u>4-1, 2-2, 4-3</u>
Knowledge of subject area	<u>9-1, 1-2</u>	<u>9-1, 1-2</u>	<u>5-1, 3-2, 2-4</u>
Ability to transmit factual information	<u>10-1</u>	<u>10-1</u>	<u>6-1, 2-2, 2-4</u>
Level of organization and preparedness	<u>7-1, 3-2</u>	<u>7-1, 3-2</u>	<u>6-1, 1-2, 3-3</u>
Ability to facilitate group	<u>6-1, 4-2</u>	<u>6-1, 4-2</u>	<u>6-1, 1-2, 3-3</u>

* The first number indicates how many people rated the trainers at each whatever level - (for example, 7-1 means seven people ranked David at the highest rating)

Overall Evaluation:

What do you consider to be the real strengths and weaknesses of this workshop?

Strengths

1. Open discussions
2. Group participation
3. Excellent presentations of a multi-faceted process
4. Everyone knew what they were talking about and had information to back it up.
5. How to make kids feel good about doing something
6. Seeing Lakota O Tipi from the inside and letting kids role play

Weaknesses

1. Too much repeating the first day
2. Atmosphere
3. Should involve more specific information

In what ways, if any, do you expect this workshop will carry over into the next six months of your life?

It will help solve some home problems and the material will be useful in dealing with our placements.

We have started a new point system using this workshop as a basis.

It affects our house rules, allowances, and youth involvement in our home.

If you were designing the next workshop, what changes would you make (topics, method of presentation, allotment of time, etc.) and what additional areas would you have covered to improve this training session?

1. Add more opinions and ideas from the Family Shelter Care parents.
2. Less talking by leaders and more discussion about problems and solutions of individuals involved.
3. Don't change anything but the work part - ha! ha!
4. More time for staffing, less for video-taping.

REVISED 4/19/79
Contract Period 02

FAMILY SHELTER CARE PLACEMENT PROCEDURES

1. Family shelter care is emergency or short-term care provided to youth in need of 24 hour care and supervision. Observation and planning for each youth's needs is an important facet of this service.
2. In order to make placement with a family shelter care provider the following steps should be followed:
 - a) Assess the youth's need for a family shelter care placement and the appropriateness of using a family shelter care provider. The short-term status, evaluation and planning nature of the program should be kept in mind.
 - b) If the youth is appropriate for the family shelter care project, contact should be made with the local OCYFS supervisor or designated worker.
 - c) He/she will in turn notify the local family shelter care provider that the child will be placed with them.
 - d) Children eligible for placement should be authorized by the designated worker or supervisor for the Office of Children, Youth and Family Services in each respective reservation area. The family shelter care program is most appropriately used for pre-delinquent children, whether they have been adjudicated delinquent, in need of supervision, or dependent and neglected, since the purpose of the program is to prevent incarceration of juveniles and separation of juvenile and adult offenders. It may be used for other dependent and neglected children when space permits.
 - e) Upon placement of the youth with the provider, a Placement Agreement should be completed. One signed copy is given to the provider, the other should be filed in the child's record.
 - f) The caseworker will develop a Case Service Plan with the client, in conjunction with the shelter care provider. Copies of the plan are to be shared with the client, the worker, and the shelter care provider. The provider will also complete the Emergency Placement Report and other home observations to assist the worker and client in casework planning.
 - g) Monthly Reports will be completed by the provider to document the total number of youth placed during that period and the success and problems experienced for the purpose of summarizing each month's activities. Evaluation Reports will also be completed by the OCYFS designated worker or supervisor.

3. Family shelter care is a short-term placement of up to forty-five days. If the child needs to be in placement longer, placement can be extended up to a maximum of ninety days with approval of the Regional Program Administrator.
4. Billing information: Most youth placed with a family shelter care provider should be coded as Specialized Treatment Foster Care (Service Objective 08-009) and the appropriate specialized treatment foster care rate utilized (described in the Billing Procedures For Family Shelter Care Providers).

However, when a child (0-6 years) is placed as a result of an emergency situation, in order to protect the child, the care should be coded - Emergency Foster Care (08-016). The source of funding in these emergency situations will be Title XX. This funding source can only be used for up to thirty days.

This "CHILD PLACEMENT AGREEMENT" will authorize the specific Provider identified below to provide the service listed for the child and bill the Office of Community Services. The necessary forms for the Provider to submit for payment are included with this order or may be obtained from your local Community Services Office.

Provider Information

Name _____ Provider # _____
 Address _____ City _____
 Phone Number _____
 Date Purchase of Service Agreement Expires _____

The Provider agrees to:

1. Cooperate fully with the Department and its representatives in the development and implementation of a treatment plan designed for this child, including any subsequent change of placement of this child.
2. Not to make any independent agreements with the child's parents or guardian or to release the child to the care of anyone unless or until specific arrangements have been made or consented to by the Department.
3. Not to consent to any arrangements for parental visiting, including vacation trips without the prior consent of the Department.
4. To report promptly to the Department:
 - a) Any unplanned absence of the child from your care;
 - b) Any illness of the child;
 - c) Any contemplated change in the child's sleeping arrangements;
 - d) Any contemplated change of address or household members;
 - e) Any conflict the child may have with legal, school or other persons in a position of authority;
 - f) Any emergency.
5. To refrain from initiating any steps leading toward the adoption of this child.
6. To incur no expenditure in behalf of this child without prior authorization from the Department with the expectation of reimbursement.
7. To abide to all terms of the Purchase of Family Foster Care Agreement.
8. To give 30 days notice when a child is to be removed, except, in the case of emergencies.

The Department agrees:

1. To provide consultation for the care, treatment and discipline of said child while under the care and supervision of the foster parent(s), and share a case service plan for the child, along with short term and long range goals with the foster parents.
2. To abide to all terms of the Purchase of Family Foster Care Agreement.
3. To give 30 days notice when a child is to be removed except when the court, parent or best interests of the child, as determined by the social worker, require immediate removal.

The above Provider is authorized to provide _____ (Type of Service) _____ (service code) _____
 for the child listed below beginning _____, 197____.

The State will pay only for actual services provided based on the number of units listed and the child's continued eligibility for these services.

Child's Name _____ Client's No. _____
 Unit Price _____ (Maximum units/month, 31 days/month)

Clothing and Incidental Allowance as follows: Clothing _____ Incidental _____

Check one: Allowance to be paid to Foster Parents _____ to Foster Child _____

 (Provider's Signature) (Date) (Caseworker's Signature) (Date)

Local Office Address _____

Telephone # Office: _____

FSC MONTHLY REPORT
OCTOBER

Return to: Mountain Plains Youth Services Coalition
P. O. Box 1242
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

Due date: _____

FSC PARENTS: _____

ADDRESS: _____

Please respond to the following as completely as possible:

A) Number of placements in your home from January 1 - 31, 1979. _____

<u>Name of placement</u>	<u>Length of stay</u>	<u>Reason(s) for placement</u>	<u>Goals</u>
Example: Jose White Eagle	22 days	Delinquency	A. Keep Jose in school B. Discipline as appropriate
1) _____	_____	_____	_____
2) _____	_____	_____	_____
3) _____	_____	_____	_____
4) _____	_____	_____	_____
5) _____	_____	_____	_____

B) Besides dealing with the placements in your home, what other kind of activities did you carry out or what other contacts did you make to assist Social Workers and/or troubled youth in your area?

- C) What training and/or technical assistance are you currently receiving? To deal with what problems?
Please be specific.

- D) Identify at least three ways the Department of Social Services and its' designated worker can provide assistance to you as FSC parents.

1)

2)

3)

- E) Specify at least three ways the Coalition and its' FSC Coordinator can better assist you with your FSC responsibilities:

1)

2)

3)

- F) What problems have you been experiencing in your new roles as FSC parents (with youth, in your home, in your community, etc.)?

- G) Other comments or feedback related to the Family Shelter Care Project:

91

92

EMERGENCY PLACEMENT REPORT

#24

To be completed by the provider within 14 days of placement

Child's Name _____

Foster Parents and Address _____

Length of Placement _____

Please comment on each of the following:

Child's Adjustment to Foster Home Placement:

Emotional State of Child at Time of Placement:

Physical Condition of Child at Time of Placement:

Behavior of Child at Time of Placement:
(Describe both positive and negative behaviors)

Was Child give a Physical?

Doctor's Name:
Doctor's Address:

Date:
Telephone Number:

SHELTER CARE HOME OBSERVATION REPORT

To Home Parent: Please fill in the checklist and give it to the child's counselor when the child is removed from your home.

Date: _____

Child's Name: _____

Period in Home: From: _____ To: _____

RELATIONSHIPS AND BEHAVIOR

WITH _____ Friendly and tolerant most of the time.
 _____ Not interested in mixing with the other children.
 OTHER _____ Too timid to mix with others.
 _____ Is cruel, intentionally annoys and picks on others.
 CHILDREN _____ Stays to self.

WITH _____ Looks forward to visits with _____
 PARENTS _____ Is indifferent to visits by _____
 OR OTHER _____ Seems to dislike visits from _____
 VISITORS _____ Has not been visited.

WITH _____ Looks forward to visits from counselor.
 _____ Seems indifferent toward visits from counselor.
 COUNSELOR _____ Dislikes visits from counselor.
 _____ Openly dislikes or distrusts counselor.

TOWARD _____ Usually follows requests and regulations.
 _____ Grumbles and pokes along, but finally does as directed.
 AUTHORITY _____ Disregards rules and openly defies authority.
 _____ Disrespectful.

TOWARD _____ Looks for things to do to help.
 _____ Works when requested.
 WORK _____ Needs frequent prompting and supervision.
 _____ Evades whenever possible.

TOWARD _____ Shows strict regard for the property of others.
PROPERTY _____ Is careless of the property of others.
_____ Has taken property of others.
_____ Has intentionally damaged or destroyed property.

TOWARD _____ Always neat and careful about appearance.
PERSONAL _____ Usually presentable but without exerting extra effort.
APPEARANCE _____ Somewhat careless about appearance.
_____ Completely careless, no regard for personal appearance.

TOWARD _____ Would be happy to remain in attention home.
HOME _____ Is reasonably content in attention home but wants
_____ to go own home.
_____ Dislikes placement.
_____ Has attempted escape.

IN _____ Average attraction to opposite sex.
RELATION _____ Indifferent toward opposite sex.
TO SEX _____ Attracted toward same sex.
_____ Has been a sex problem in the following way _____

TOWARD _____ Voluntarily participates in all activities.
ACTIVITIES _____ Participates in some activities.
PROGRAM _____ Has to be drawn in some participation.
_____ Will not participate in anything.
_____ Has shown special talent in _____

TRUTHFULNESS _____ Always truthful.
_____ Tells fancy yarns to get attention and prestige.
_____ Tells untruths for personal gain.
_____ Habitually lies, conceals and deceives.

EMOTIONAL _____ Outwardly appears normal and well oriented.
ADJUSTMENT _____ Acts peculiarly at times.
_____ Seems to be very disturbed.
_____ Is poorly oriented and has difficulty grasping ideas.

BEHAVIOR	☐ Picks on small children	☐ Taunts older children
CHARACTERISTICS	☐ Stubborn	☐ Has chip on shoulder
	☐ Trustworthy	☐ Profane and obscene
	☐ Follower	☐ A hustler
	☐ Cheerful	☐ Sadistic
	☐ Sullen	☐ Lazy
	☐ Cheats	☐ King
	☐ A leader	☐ Bully
	☐ Friendly	☐ Shy

TOWARD	☐ Has not been necessary.
DISCIPLINE	☐ Needed occasionally, but accepted without comment.
	☐ Frequently needed, but accepted without comment.
	☐ Rebels against discipline.

COMMENTS:

FAMILY SHELTER CARE DAILY LOG

Name(s):

Address:

MONTH:

Day

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

20.

21.

22.

23.

24.

25.

26.

27.

28.

29.

30.

31.

COMMENTS:

Summary of February Evaluation Reports

FSC Evaluation Report

Name: 12 Social Workers and/or Supervisors responded on the five Indian Reservations participating in the FSC project

Agency:

Location:

Date:

Please help describe your involvement with the Family Shelter Care Parents in your area by completing the following:

1. Briefly describe the type of contact you have with the FSC Parents, the youth placed in their home and how frequently contact is made either initiated by you, the FSC parents or by the youth placements.
 - A. Phone/in person contact at least weekly
 - B. Contact with FSC parents privately and in groups
 - C. Contact is frequent with FSC parents and especially the teenagers in their homes
 - D. Bi-weekly home visits/daily phone contact
 - E. Sometimes everyday, when a child is experiencing alot of problems
 - F. Contact through training sessions and home visits have helped to develop a close working relationship
2. As a social worker, you are a valuable resource to the FSC parents and to the Coalition and its FSC Project Coordinator to provide insight and feedback on any problems or successes encountered. In regard to the FSC parents in your area, please list some of the major problems and accomplishments that you have observed:

Problems

- A. Running away
- B. Drug experimentation
- C. Children sometimes feel torn between own family and FSC parents
- D. Need another FSC home in our area
- E. Parents sometimes refuse a placement because they feel they can't handle them
- F. Getting parents to free from responsibilities to go to training
- G. Recognition by courts and law enforcement officials that FSC is good alternative to incarceration
- H. Disagreement between social worker and FSC parent about disciplining a placement for her actions

Successess/Accomplishments

- A. Stability in FSC homes is new experience for youth placed there
 - B. Regular school attendance and community activities
 - C. Ability to work successfully with teenagers with problems
 - D. Understanding and patience with placements
 - E. Availability
 - F. Better assessment of youth needs
 - G. A shelter for emergency placements that is not afraid to handle problems
 - H. Build trust with youth and social worker
3. What sources of support for the program or opposition to it have you noticed on your reservation since your FSC parents were hired?
- A. No opposition - support has come from tribal social services and also the Juvenile Delinquency Program and Tribal Court as well as other social services offered by the trive
 - B. Support from community people as they see FSC and an alternative to jail or emergency home placement service - support comes from group home counselors, the police, parents making referrals to us about kids
 - C. Support from Youth Diversion Project
 - D. Tribal Court supports FSC - also BIA Social Services do
 - E. No specific opposition - the parochial and public school have been a direct line of support to the families
 - F. The local Department of Social Services and the Probation Officer highly support the use of FSC homes in our community
 - G. Community is very supportive of youth who are no longer held in detention for prolonged periods of time
4. At this point, what is your honest opinion of utilizing FSC parents as a resource for serving youth in your area?
- A. Very valuable and necessary resource especially in our isolated community
 - B. Excellent resource while making long term plans
 - C. Trained foster parents like these are excellent with our emergency placements
 - D. A definite plus when a child is in need of placement and placing at jail may be the only other alternative
 - E. These parents are a tremendous resource - I would not hesitate to place youth in their homes
 - F. I feel very comfortable using them for teenagers with problems
 - G. A good resource, however, we need more shelter homes for emergency placement
5. In reference to training and skill building, what problems either in caring for youth, structuring their home environment, working with other agencies were reported to you by the FSC parents that might indicate the need for additional training?
- A. Training in trust building may be helpful - one of our families feel they have difficulty on knowing when to trust a youth to go out to community or school functions
 - B. Our FSC family should initiate and participate in local parenting classes and also alcohol and drug workshops - they are more interested in training dealing with behavior patterns and problems

- C. Parents feel training has been excellent so far, because it has been based on their needs
 - D. Discipline problems of juveniles seems to be most pressing
 - E. May need more training in structuring their home environment
 - F. More training on handling emotionally disturbed youth
6. Describe at least two ways that the FSC parents have been an asset to you in helping carry out the goals of case service plans; in other words, what do you see their strengths to be?
- A. Parents have been a good resource for gathering information and developing case service plans
 - B. FSC homes are a much needed alternative to incarceration while youth is awaiting group care, courts hearings or return home
 - C. Providing good home environment and positive family experiences
 - D. Assists with positive adult relationships for youth placements
 - E. Open and receptive to caseworker and youth placed
 - F. Good rapport with youth and help them in making decisions
7. What role do the FSC parents generally play in regard to making decisions about long term or permanent placement of youth who have been in their home(s) on an emergency/short-term basis? Do they provide insight in the decision making process? Are they generally not involved? Do they assist with transitions?
- A. Relay information to the worker about youth's needs and concerns
 - B. Involvement with youth in the home impact on decisions for long term placement
 - C. Direct involvement in the decision - making process and case service planning
 - D. Insight on child's behavior - they note differences in youth when at home and when with worker
8. Please make suggestions to the FSC Project Coordinator about improvement of the project, elements that needed to be added on, problems that need to be resolved, etc. (We really want and need your feedback!)
- A. Additional and ongoing training is essential to the project and the growth of the parents skills
 - B. Could use an FSC home for younger children as well - ages 1-8
 - C. Re-imbursement for the child care through social services should come sooner
 - D. Consider opening up placements for BIA and other referral agencies and increase number of homes to allow for more placements
 - E. FSC homes should have written rules for kids to follow and need some more training in behavioral problems
 - F. More FSC homes are needed - otherwise I feel everything is going in the right direction
 - G. My biggest concern is that the project continue - I have been asking for this project to develop for three years
 - H. I feel that sometimes children should be placed outside of their home area; possible, FSC homes in other communities could take some of our placements and vice versa - that way so many temptations would not arise, i.e., leaving school.
 - I. The lack of more foster homes from the same cultural background, sometimes cause us to keep a youth in an FSC home for a longer period of time than we expected
 - J. In our communities we are concerned with the jurisdictional and cultural problems between the tribe and the state - these need to be resolved, and I am sure they affect the FSC homes as well